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NDL-TR-43

ATTENUATION OF FALLOUT RADIATION AS A FUNCTION OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE WALL THICKNESS

Murray A Schmoke Ralph E. Rexroad

Nuclear Testing Division

October 1963



U. S. ARMY
NUCLEAR DEFENSE LABORATORY
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Recommending Approval:

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FOREWORD

This experiment was conducted to verify theoretical calculations of wall thickness effect on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fall at field. The work was within the scope of Task Number 1A022601A089-01, "Studies and Investigations, Atomic Defense Techniques."

Acknowledgement

The authors wish to express their appreciation to Dr. L. V. Spencer of the National Bureau of Standards for the opportunity of using his monograph, "Structure Shielding Against Fallout Radiation", prior to its formal publication, and to Dr. H. J. Tiller for his technical assistance and careful judgment of the subject matter.

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This experiment was conducted to verify theoretical calculations of wall thickness effect on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fallout field.

Two gamma emitters, cobalt 60 and cesium 137, were used to simulate uniform planes of contamination. The dose rates at various locations within blockhouses with wall thickness of 48 psf, 93.7 psf, and 139 psf were measured with ionization-chamber dosimeters. Reduction factors were calculated from the data taken at the center detector positions and compared with reduction factors computed from the theoretical calculations of Dr. L. V. Spencer, National Bureau of Standards.

- 1. Experimental and theoretical reduction factors 3 feet and 6 feet above the center of the concrete blockhouse agreed within ±15 percent for a uniformly contaminated plane of cobalt 60, and within ±20 percent for cesium 137.
- Cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponential attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness ranging from 48 to 139 psf for detector heights of 0 (ground level), 3, and 6 feet.

MILITARY APPLICATION

Radiation hazards caused by fallout from nuclear explosions require the military to take advantage of all possible means of shielding to protect both the field armies and personnel in fixed military installations. One means of obtaining protection is to utilize available above-ground structures; however, the military commander must be furnished with quantitative estimates of the protection afforded by available structures. Spencer's method gives the means of obtaining this quantitative estimate of protection capabilities of structures. An experimental check on the accuracy of this method is essential.

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ATTENUATION OF FALLOUT RADIATION AS A FUNCTION OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE WALL THICKNESS

CHAPTER T

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

This report presents one phase of a shielding program designed to test the validity of theoretical calculations for predicting the shielding afforded by structures against fallout radiation.

The specific objective of this experiment was to verify theoretical calculations of the effect of wall thickness on the shielding characteristics of a concrete blockhouse in a uniformly contaminated fallout field.

1.2 ~CKGROUND

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An atomic or thermonuclear weapon detonated on or near the surface of the ground produces radioactive fallout. This fallout is taken into tbe, atmosphere and distributed over the surrounding area in a pattern determined by the prevailing meteorological conditions. This radioactive fallout, covering roofs of buildings and the surrounding ground, constitues a major hazard to the surviving population. Because of this, judicious use must be made of all remaining above-ground structures for protection from the radiation hazard caused by the fallout. It is essential, therefore, to know jot how much protection can be expected from these structures in a fallout field. This information is obtained by direct measurement or calculation.

Some experimental work on structure shielding has been done on typical residential structures and on relatively simple structures in simulated fallout fields. Because of geometric differences between one building and another, however, these results could only be applied directly to similar structures. Recently, a prediction method developed by Dr. L. V. Spencer at the National Bureau of Standards (NES) became available. This work, contained in Dr. Spencer's monograph on structure shielding, formed the basis of the Office of Civil Defense (CCD) Engineering Manual used by engineers and architects to predict the protection afforded by existing and projected structures against fallout radiation. Although some of the assumptions and calculations made by Dr. Spencer were based on experimental work, a need existed for a full scale experimental check of the entire prediction method. The most logical approach to such an experiment was to begin with a

simple type of structure, and then proceed to more complex structures. Therefore, a simple blockhouse was chosen as the experimental structure. The results of experiments conducted to determine the effect of roof thickness on the gamma dose rate inside the blockhouse have been reported previously. The present report concerns the gamma radiation penetration through the walls of the blockhouse.

1.3 THEORY

Details of the calculations involved in developing Spencer's prediction method are reported in his monograph on structure shielding against fallout radiation. The monograph was designed to predict the shielding characteristics of any structure if certain physical parameters (dimensions, construction materials, wall thickness, etc.) are known.

Spencer accomplished this by reducing as much as possible the number of independent parameters characterizing a fallout radiation shielding problem. Fallout distribution was assumed to be of uniform density and of infinite extent. The changing energy spectrum that occurs after the detonation of a weapon was resolved by calculating data for three different energy spectra, namely (1) 1.12-hour fission products, (2) cobalt 60, and (3) cesium 137. The differences in the density and the shielding characteristics of construction materials of various buildings were simplified by converting to a parameter called effective mass thickness (X) with the dimensions of weight per unit area. The expression for this parameter is

$$X = 2(Z/A) \rho \Delta \tag{1.1}$$

Where: (Z/A) is the ratio of atomic charge, Z, to atomic mass number, A, averaged over the constituent elements of the material.

p is the density of the material

A is the barrier thickness

The dimensionless factor 2(Z/A) is very nearly unity for most important construction materials, such as wood, brick, and concrete; consequently, the effective mass thickness for these materials nearly equals the true mass thickness, defined as weight per unit area.

Structure shielding analysis may be visualized by examining Figure 1.1, taken directly from Figure 20.1 of Reference 3. Figure 1.1 shows a blockhouse, similar to the structure studied in the present experiment, with fallout on the roof and on the surrounding ground. It is desired that the dose rate be determined at detector position A at the center of the building, so that at that point the shielding effectiveness of the structure can be determined.

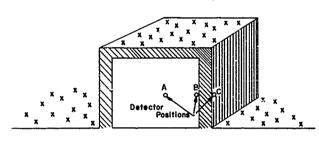


Figure 1.1 Blockhouse, with fallout on roof and ground (Figure 20.1, L. V. Spencer).

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A convenient measure for the shielding effectiveness is the (cose) reduction factor R_A for the center point inside the structure. This reduction factor is defined as the ratio of the dose rate, D_A , measured at the detector point A inside the structure to the free field dose rate, $D_{\rm o}$, measured by an unshielded detector 3 feet above the infinite and uniformly contaminated plane source, i.e.

$$R_{A} = \frac{D_{A}}{D_{O}} \tag{1.2}$$

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The dose rate at detector DA is due to radiation from all directions. Because of the low density of air, most radiation will travel in straight lines from the points of emergence from the walls. Thus, the radiation penetrating the roof is due primarily to fallout laying on the roof, plus skyshine (from ground contamination), which is significant for relatively thin roofs. The radiation penetrating the walls originates from fallout on the ground surrounding the building. Since, as pointed out by Spencer, the radiation penetrating the roof will have little semblance in intensity or directional distribution to radiation penetrating the walls. It is appropriate to separate the detector response accordingly.

In Figure 1.1, detector positions B and C, just inside and outside the wall, represent points at the same height as detector position A. Radiation from ground contamination that contributes to the detector response at position A must first pass through the wall material and then travel through the distance between the wall and the detector. The total reduction of detector response at A can be represented as the product of two factors. The barrier reduction factor accounts for the attenuation of radiation by interactions with the wall material, clearly, this factor is a function of the mass thickness X of the wall. It should be noted that the ratio of the response of detectors placed at positions B and C provides a very good estimate of the magnitude of the barrier reduction factor. The geometry reduction factor allows for further reduction of the radiation intensity due to the finite distance between detector positions B and A; obviously, 'his factor is a function of the solid angle fraction @ subtended by the wall as seen from the detector position A. A more detailed analysis reveals that the geometry reduction factor depends also on the mass thickness X of the wall as an additional variable.

The procedures, using Spencer's method, for calculating the reduction factors for the blockhouse are snown later in Section 3.4. Certain basic parameters, such as effective mass thickness, X, and the solid angle fractions, are easily calculated. From these, other factors are obtained directly from charts ama graphs in Spencer's monograph:

CHAPTER 2

EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT A D PROCEDURES

2.1 BLOCKHOUSE

The blockhouse is shown in Figure 2.1. The inside dimensions of the square structure were 12 by 12 by 8 feet. The floor and the basic 4-inch-thick walls were poured concrete. Wall thicknesses were added in increments of 3 13/16 inches, or 45.7 psf, to a total thickness of 11 5/8 inches, or 139 psf.

TABLE 2.1 WALL THICKNESS OF CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE

Wall Number	Thickness of Concrete	Mass Thickness
	inches	psf
1 2 3	7 13/16 11 5/8	48 93•7 139

For convenience, the mass thickness (psf) will be used to indicate the appropriate wall thickness in subsequent sections of this report.

The 2-by-2-foot windows, centered in three of the walls, were filled with concrete blocks to the same thickness as the walls. The fourth wall contained a 2-by-6-foot doorway. A 48-psf sliding door (Figure 2.2) was installed to shield out the contribution of scattered radiation through this opening.

Supporting 'he roof materials was a 10-inch wide flange beam (Figure 2.1) that spanned the top of the structure at the midpoints of the walls having opposing windows. The roof for the 48-psf and 93.7-psf walls consisted of 1 _/32 inches of steel supported by a 1/2-inch layer of plywood extending from the flange bean to the tops of the opposing walls. The mass

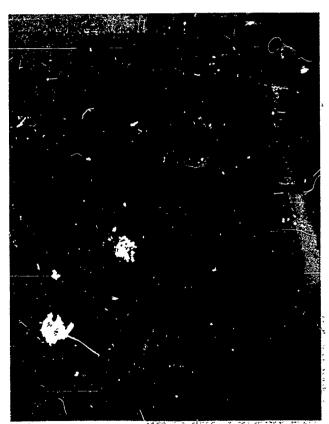


Figure 3.1 Experimental blockhouse showing 48-usf wall and 50.2-psf "nof

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Figure 2.2 Expenimental blockhouse showing 139-psf wall, sliding door, and 91.5-psf roof.

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thickness value of this roof was 50.2 psf. The roof for the 139-psf wall, however, was increased to 91.5 psf by replacing the steel with two layers of 3 13/16-inch thick concrete block supported by 4-inch steel channels extending from the flange beam to the tops of the opposing walls. The thickness of the roof was increased to eliminate the contribution of scattered radiation through the roof. Thus, the dose rates at the detector positions were considered to represent only radiation penetrating the walls.

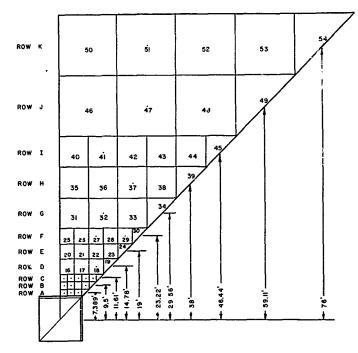
2.2 FALLOUT SIMULATION

2.2.1 Source Positions. A continuous distribution of fallout radiation was simulated by dividing the field about the test structure into an array of squares and by placing a point isotropic source at the center of each. Instead of having sources at each of the points simultaneously, a single source was moved over the successive centers until the total area represented was covered. Because of the symmetry of the experimental structure, only one-eighth of the surrounding fallout field required simulation. Image detector positions were placed within the structure to obtain the dose contribution for the entire field.

Figures 2.3 through 2.5 show the source positions in relationship to the blockhouse. These figures show that the contaminated area is bounded by two straight lines intersecting at an angle of 45° at the center of the structure.

The grid spacing was chosen so that the outside dimension of the structure was a multiple of the grid spacing adjacent to the structure. The overall size of the 48-psf wall building was 152 by 152 inches. Thus, the individual grid spacing for the 48-psf wall was 25 1/3 by 25 1/3 inches, or 4.46 ft³. To reduce the number of dose-rate measurements, the grid area was increased by a factor of h after every third row.

A similar pattern was followed in determining the source positions for the 93.7-psf wall. The overall size of the building increased to 160 by 160 inches; therefore, the size of the grid adjacent to the blockhouse was $26 \ 2/3$ by $26 \ 2/3$ inches, or 4.93 ft². Likewise, the grid area was increased by a factor of 4 after every third row.



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Figure 2.3 48-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-K, point source positions 1-54.

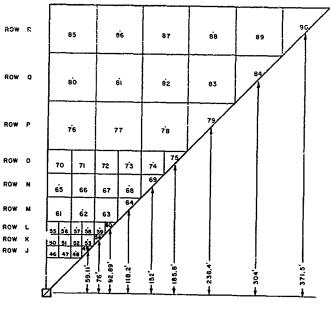
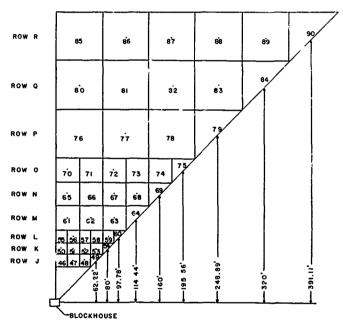


Figure 2.3a 48-psf wall grid pattern, rows J-R, point source positions 46-90.

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Figure 2.4 93.7-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-I, poirt source positions 1-45.



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Figure 2.4a. 93.7-psf wall grid puttern, rows J-R, point source positions 46-90.

Figure 2.5 139-psf wall grid pattern, rows A-F, point source positions α -c and 5-30. Remaining rows are the same as those for 48-psf wall grid pattern (Figure 2.3a).

Except for Row A, the same grid size used for the 139-psf wall was used for the 48-psf wall. Row A was divided into five grid areas (see Figure 2.5) rather than the four used for the 48-psf wall to facilitate area representation by the single point source. The grid size in Row A was 17 1/3 by 21 inches.

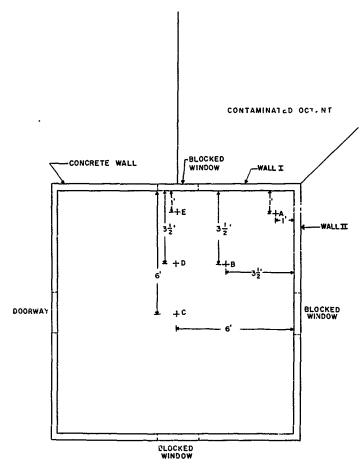
2.2.2 Detector Positions. The detector leyout is shown in Figures 2.5 and 2.7. Figure 2.6a is a plan of the building showing the position of the primary detectors with respect to the walls of the building, and Figure 2.6b shows the detector positions with respect to the floor. This information is summarized in Table

TABLE 2.2 POSITION OF DETECTORS INSIDE BLOCKHOUSE

Detector Position	Perpendicular Distance to Wall I	Perpendicular Distance to Wall II	Height Above Floor
	feet	feet	feet
A B C 6' C 3' * C 0' D E 4' E 3' E 2'	1 3 1/2 6 6 6 3 1/2 1 1	1 3 1/2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 3 6 3 0 3 4 3 2

* Note: This detector position was at ground level directly above the center of a 16 by 16 by 16-inch hole in the center of the blockhouse.

Primary detectors (capital letters) and image detectors (small letters) were placed within the building as shown in Figure 2.7. Figure 2.8 illustrates the method employed to determine the dose rate at the primary positions using only one-eighth of the field about the structure. In Figure 2.3a, it was desired to measure the dose rate within the structure, at position A, from radiation originating from contaminant in the four shaded squares and in the four unshaded squares. Because of symmetry, the source-barrier-detector arrangement could be represented by three image detector positions so as to obviate placing a source in three of the four shaded areas of Figure 2.8a. Furthermore, for each of the detector positions, there was an unshaded square contributing the same radiation field as a shaded area. Therefore, the unshaded area



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Figure 2.6a Plan of primary detector positions within blockhouse.

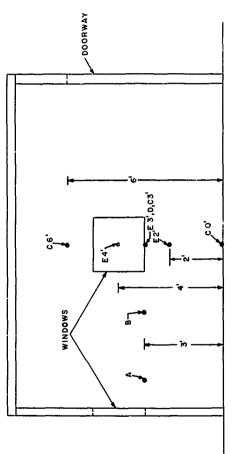
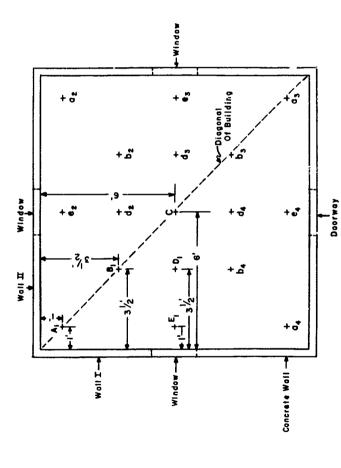


Figure 2.6b Section showing elevations of detector positions

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Figure 2.7 Plan of primary and image detector positions.

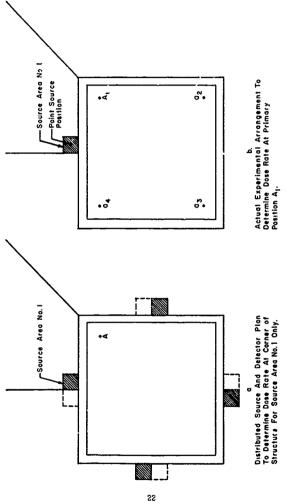


Figure 2.8 Lilustration of experimental detector arrangement.

contribution could be accounted for by doubling the contribution indicated by a source at the center of a shaded area. As an example, the dose rate, D_A , at position A for the eight contaminated areas shown in Figure 2.6% was

$$D_{A} = 2(D_{A_{1}} + D_{a_{2}} + D_{a_{3}} + D_{a_{1}})$$
 (2.2)

For the center detector positions, the three image detector positions were superimposed upon the primary position. There are, the dose rate at a center position for the above-mentioned contamnated areas was eight times the single dose-rate measurement.

As shown in Figures 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5, the diagonal areas "reated as right triangles and the source was placed at the minimist of the hypotenuse of the triangular area. In determining the continuous distribution dose rates it was necessary to halve the single dose-rate measurements to properly weight this area.

2.3 RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

The gamma radiation sources used in these experiments were cobalt 60 and cesium 137, (Figures 2.9 and 2.10). Cobalt 60, emitting 2 gamma photons of 1.17 and 1.23 MeV, was used in source strengths of 0.346 curies, 3.25 curies, 98.7 curies, and 395 curies. Cesium 137, emitting a single gamma photon of 0.661 MeV, was used in source strengths of 1.32 curies, 8.69 curies, and 100 curies.

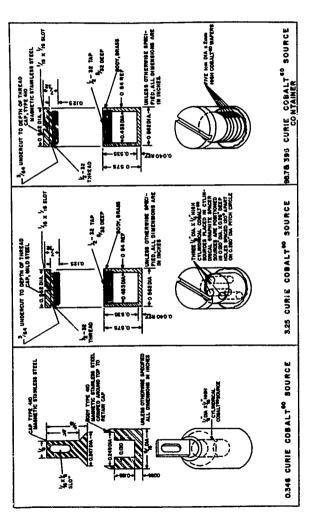
2.4 SOURCE HANDLING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

In simulating fallout contamination with point sources, the high intensity radioactive sources were exposed remotely to insure personnel safety, and were exposed close to the ground to simulate ground contamination. The following methods were used to accomplish this:

- 1. Direct placement of source on the ground
- Airlift system alone
 Airlift system with tilter
- 4. Airlift system with tilter and reverse-airflow system

The first method involved removing the source from the snield with a permanent magnet and quickly placing it in a plastic holder resting on the source position. This procedure was used only with the 1.32-curie cesium 137 source and the

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Figure 2.9 Detail of construction of cobalt 60 sources.

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Strength of	Dimension		Dimensions of Active Material		
Source	A	B	C	Diameter	Height
curies		inches		inche	S
1.32 8.69 100	0.329	0.925 1.38 1.575	1.754	0.157 0.236 0.394	0.157 0.224 0.905

Figure 2.10 Detail of construction of cesium 137 sources.

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0.346-curie cobalt 60 source for the positions of Rows A, B, and C with the 48-psf wall.

A section drawing of the airlift system is shown in Figure 2.11. Briefly, the system consisted of the source, the shield, and a riser-tube assembly. To lift the source from its lead shield, a lead plug was removed and a stainless steel riser plug, containing two concentric aliminum tubes, was inserted into the cavity of the shield. An air hose near the base of the aliminum tubes was connected to an electrically operated air compressor that forced air down the outer aliminum tube and under the source, pushing the source upward into the aliminum tube. A preset stop rod in the riser tube controlled the height to which the source would move. The source remained suspended in the aliminum tube until the power to the air compressor was turned off.

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The airlift system alone was used only for Row P through Row R (Figure 2.4) where it was not required that the source be positioned near the ground. At these points the source-to-detector distances were large; therefore, the difference in slant thickness through the blocknouse walls was insignificant whether the source was near the ground or as much as 2 feet above the ground.

Beginning at Row D, where it was necessary to position a highactivity source near the ground (source could not be handled manually). the airlift system was used in conjunction with the tilting mechanism, Figure 2-12. This device consisted of a two-wheeled trailer with mounted supports holding two trunniors. A face plate was welded to the adjacent ends of each trunnion. Adapter plates with bolt holes were welded to opposite sides of each shield to match the plates on the trunnion. The shield was placed between the plates and bolted in place. With the riser tube clamped in place, the shield was tilted by remotely activating a 110-volt AC ratio motor. This motor drove a system of pulleys and V-belts that reduced the rotation speed and caused the shield to tilt to about 1100 from the vertical. The source was then ejected from the shield with the air compressor. Source height above the ground was adjusted, prior to exposure, by means of a positioning rod of the same length as the riser tube. At source positions near the building (Rows D and E), the height of the source above the ground was approximately 3 1/2 inches. At source positions farther from the blockhouse it was sometimes necessary to place the source as much as 8 inches above the ground so that the source would 'see" the entire building. The source was returned to the shield by uprighting the riser tube and shield. An average detector response was determined for the dose contribution during

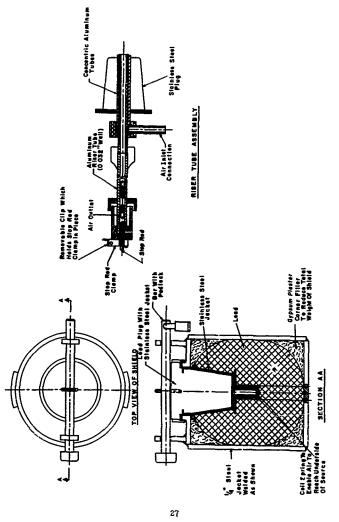
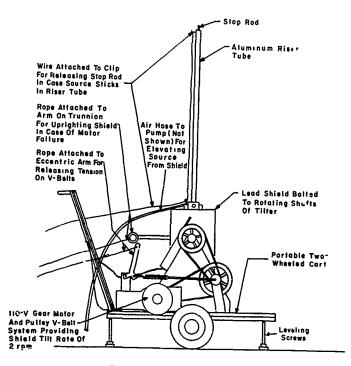


Figure 2.11 Sectional view of source shield with riser tube and plug.



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Figure 2.12 Shield tilter.

the time that the source traveled from the ground position to nearly above the shield. This contribution was subtracted to give the detector response while the source was at ground level.

The fourth and final source-exposure method, the airlift system and tilter with the reverse air-flow system, was employed for source positions near the blockhouse where the wall thickness under study was too great to permit use of a low activity source. Since the dose contributed while the source was being returned from the grow d position to the shield would be a significant part of the total dose reaching the detector, it was undesirable to use the tilter mechanism with the normal air-lift system. This system, shown in Figure 2.13, entailed the use of an adapter (an aluminum tube the same inside diameter and wall thickness as the riser tube) which was threaded on the upper end of the riser tube. A rubber hose was attached to a small aluminum tube extending from the cap of the adapter. This tube and the air inlet at the base of the riser tube were connected to opposing outlets of two, remotely operated, three-way solenoid valves which controlled the direction of the flow of air. With air pressure being supplied by a compressor pump, air could either b: made to flow through the shield, pushing the source to the end of the adapter, or to flow through the adapter, thus, pushing the source back into the shield. This method was used to expose a high-intensity source to a height of 1/2 inch above the ground at all source positions of Rows A, B, and C with the 93.7-psf and 139-psf walls.

To reduce the number of source position measurements, a method was devised for estimating the dose rate at as many source positions as possible. Sufficient radial lines were drawn from the center of the building to the boundary of the experimental radiation field so as to pass through each source position. Results of the dose-rate measurements for the 90 source positions for the 48-psf wall thickness indicated that, for the center detector positions, a plot of the dose rate versus horizontal distance from source to detector for the source positions on a given radial line yielded a straight line on log-log paper. Therefore, for the greater wall thickness, the dose rate at many source positions could be estimated by obtaining sufficient points to construct the dose-rate distance curve. The source positions for which this procedure was used are indicated in the tables of the appendix.

2.5 INSTRUMENTATION

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2.5.1 Radiation Detectors. Quantitative measurements of the dose inside the blockhouse were obtained with the following

Airffew direction with source of rest t "du of shield

Figure 2.13 Reverse-airflow .ys'em.

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air-equivalent ionization chamber dosimeters and charger-reader (Figure 2.14)

Dosimeters:

Victoreen Model 239, Range: 0-10 mr Victoreen Model 208, Range: 0-1 mr

Charger-Reader:

Victoreen Model 287 Mincmeter

These detectors were calibrated against a Victoreen Model 130 dosimeter, range 0 to 0.25r, charged am. read on a Victoreen condenser r-meter model 70, which had been calibrated by the National Bureau of Standards (NRS)⁶. The calibration was made at two energy levels, 215 keV and 1,250 keV. The correction factor for cesium 137 was obtained by linear interpolation for 661 keV photon energy level between the two measured energies. It was estimated that the correction factors were accurate within ±3 percent.

When taking dose measurements, the dolimeters were exposed for a time sufficient to give a reading of not less than 50 percent of full scale. Readings could be reproduced within ±1 percent of full scale. The total dose received by a dosimeter was recorded with the time required for the exposure. This information was converted to dose rate in milliroentgens per hour.

2.5.2 Survey and Detection Instruments. Survey and detection instruments included the following:

Traceriab Model SU3 Laboratory Monitor Nuclear-Chicago-Model 2586 Survey Meter (Cutie-Pie) Victoreen Mod 1 389 Survey Meter (Thyac)

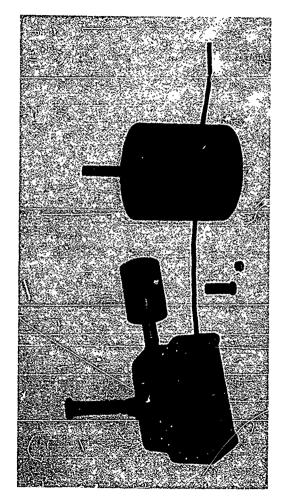
The Tracerlab Model SU3 laborator, monitor was used to indicate the exit and return of the source to the shield. This system, in conjunction with an electric timer, was also used to determine the length of the exposure time.

The surves meters were used to estimate the dose rate within the blockhouse at the various detector positions.

2.5.3 Miscellaneous Instrumentation. Correction factors were necessary to correct the responses of the dosimeters to standard atmospheric conditions (0°C and 760 mm Hg).

Atmosfieric pressure was measured by a U. S. Army Signal Corps. mercury barometer. The instrument could be read to ±0.1 mm Hg.

Air temperatures were measured by a Yellow Springs Instrument Co. Model 44 Telethermometer equipped with a Model 405 thermistor air probe.



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Figure 2.14 Dosimeters and charger-reader.

2.5.4 Field Laboratory Facility. A 16-foot-square wooden building near the edge of the test area provided a reasonably dust-free place to charge and read the dosimeters. A 32-inch thick concrete-block shielding wall was erected along two sides of the building to reduce the radiation level sufficiently to allow continued occupancy by test personnel and to permit dosimeters to be read while the field test was in progress.

CHAPTER 3

EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 DATA TREATMENT

Table 3.1 is a sample data sheet showing the treatment of the radiation measurements for the 48-psf wall from one source position. The radiation dose measurements were corrected for atmospheric conditions, radioactive decay, and dosimeter calibration, and normalized to yield the dose rate for a source strength of 1 curie. The normalized dose rates were recorded on analysis sheets as shown in Appendix A, Tables Al through A6. The point-source data were then integrated to obtain the dose rate from a square radiation source field with uniform contamination density. For example, in Table A-1, the sum of the dose rates 3 feet above the center of the floor of the blockhouse from the source positions of Row A (source positions 1-4), multiplied by 8 and by the area simulated by each source position, shows the dose rate at this location, if Row A completely surrounded the building.

3.2 INFINITE FIELD DOSE RATES

In these experiments the radiation field could be constructed only to a finite distance from the blockhouse; whereas, in an actual fallout field, the dose rate at a detector location within the building is due to an effective infinite field of contamination. The infinite field dose rates within the blockhouse were determined by extrapolation based on experimental open field dose rates given in reference 7.

From data provided in Reference 7, the dose rate 3 feet above the open field was determined for the same source geometry and source strength per unit area as that used for the blockhouse wall and roof penetration measurements. Contaminant located on the roof for the blockhouse measurements was located on the ground for the open field measurements. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 show the dose rate 3 feet above the open field for cobalt 60 and cesium 137, respectively. The physical size of the source area is indicated by the distance, d, which is the minimum distance from the center of the field to the outer boundary of the square simulated fallout field, or, as indicated in Tables 3.2 and 3.3, half the length of the contaminated field.

Tables 3.4 through 3.9 show the experimental dose rates within the blockhouse in (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) totaled through each square radiation area for the center detector positions at the 6-foot and 3-foot heights and at ground level.

TABLE 3.1 SAMPLE DATA SHEET

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Wall Thickness: 48 psf (4 inches concrete)
Source Position #1
Source: 0.346-Curie Cobalt 60
Atmospheric Correction Factor: 0.996
Radioactive Decay Correction Factor: 1.093
Curie Normalization Factor (to 1 curie): 2.89

Detector Position	Dose Reading	Exposure Time	Dosimeter Calibration Correction Factor	Corrected Dose Rate
	mr	min		(mr/hr)/curie
A ₁	7.95	23.0	1.11	72.4
82	6.9	33.09	1.10	. 43.3
83	0.96	5.60	1.17	37.9
8.4	0.97	5.60	1.21	39
B ₁	8.6	9•73	1.09	182
p³	7.55	23.0	1.10	68.3
ъ ₃	9.05	33.09	1.11	57.5
b.	9.2	17.16	1.10	111
c6'	7.35	23.0	1.07	64.5
C3'	9.2	17.16	1.09	110
co:	10.0	17.16	1.15	126
D_1	8.8	9.73	1.10	188
d _a	8.9	17.16	1.09	107
d ₃	7.0	17.16	1.08	82.8
d ₄	7.6	23.0	15	71.6
E4'1	6.7	9•73	1.11	144
e4'2	8.1	23:00	1.14	75 P
e4's	7.3	33.09	1.10	45.7
e414	7.7	33.09	1.11	48.8
E2'1	7.25	2.76	1.10	547
e21 ₂	9.8	23.0	1.11	89.2
e2'3	7.55	33.09	1.09	47.1
e2'4 —	8-6	33-09	1.10	53.7

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TABLE 3.2 CUMULATIVE DOSE RATES 3 FEET ABOVE AN OPEN FIELD CONTAMINATED WITH COPALT 60

	đ	Curulative
Row	Length of Field 2	Dose Rate
	feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft°)
AA*	2.12	28,100
BB*	4.24	69,3∞
cc*	6:35	101,000
A	8.44	126,000
В	10.6	147,000
С	12.7	163,000
D	16.9	191,000
E	21 1	212,000
F	25.3	229,000
G	33.8	256,000
н	42.2	277,000
I	50 7	294,000
J	67.6	319,000
к	84.4	339,000
L	101	355,000
м	135	380,000
N	169	397,000
0	202	411,000
P	270	432,000
4	338	446,000
R	405	456,000

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^{*}This portion of the radiation field would be occupied by the experimental blockbuse.

TABLE 3.3 CUMILATIVE DOSE RATES 3 FEET ABOVE AN OPEN FIELD CONTAMINATED WITH CESIUM 137

	a	0
Fow	Length of Field 2	Cumulative Lose Rate
	feet	(mr/hr)/(curie lt²)
AA*	2.12	7,490
BB*	4.24	18,300
cc*	6.36	27,000
А	8.44	34,100
В	10.6	39,600
Ç	12.7	44,200
D	16.9	51,700
E	21.1	57,500
7	25.3	62,100
~	33.8	69,100
н	42.2	74,700
1	50.7	79,000
J	67.6	85,700
к	84.4	90,800
L	101	95,200
h	135	101,000
N	169	105,000
0	202	109,000
P	270	114,000
۹.	338	117,000
R	405	119,000

^{*}This portion of the radiation field would be occupied by the experimental blockhouse.

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Table 3.4 cumulative experimental dose rates at center detector positions, commat 60, 48-psp wall thickness

Source Row	d Length of Field	Cur	mulative Dose Rat	es
	2	Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground Level
	feet	(r	r/hr)/(curie/ft²	
A	8.44	6,670	9,420	16,300
В	10.6	13,200	17,700	18,300
С	12.7	19,400	24,900	24,900
D	16.9	28,800	34,700	33,5∞
E	21.1	35,900	42,000	39,600
F	25.3	41,700	48,100	44,200
G	33.8	51,500	58,000	52,1∞
H	42.2	59,200	66,000	57,800
I	50.7	64,600	72,100	61,900
J	67.6	73,5∞	81,400	67,6∞
к	84.4	80,200	88,900	72,100
L	101	85,500	94,600	76,100
м	135	93,400	103,000	8≥,400
n	169	99,500	110,000	87,100
0	203	104,000	114,000	90,700
P	270	110,000	121,000	95,7∞
Q	338	115,000	126,000	99,400
R	405	117,000	128,000	101,000

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TABLE 3.5 CUMINATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATE AT CRITER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CORALT 60, 93.7-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	Length of Field	Curv	ulative Dose Rate	5
10-	ــشققند		Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground
	feet		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft	Level
A	8.89	2,120	3,880	3,910
В	21-1	4,170	6,510	6,350
С	13.3	6,170	8,810	8,310
Ð	17.8	9,440	12,400	11,200
Ε	22.2	12,200	15,300	13,400
Ł	26.0	14,500	17,500	11,500
G	35.6	17,800	20,900	16,800
h	44.4	20,700	23,600	18,000
I	53.3	23,300	26,100	19,200
	71.1	26,700	29,500	20,900
ĸ	88.9	29,400	32,300	22,600
L	107	31,600	34,500	24,100
14	142	34,700	32,300	25,900
N	178	37,000	40,100	27,5∞
0	213	98,800	41,900	28,600
P	284	41,200	44,300	30,300
Q	356	43,000	46,200	31,700
R	427	44,300	47,600	32,800

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TABLE 3.6 CUMULATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, COPALT 60, 139-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Fow	d Length of Field	Cum	ılative Dose Rat	es
	2	Center - 6 ft	_	Center-Ground Level
	feet		(mr/hr)/(curie/f	t ²)
A	8.44	371	666	722
В	10.6	897	1,460	1,640
æ	12.7	1,500	2,190	2,260
D	16.9	2,490	3,350	3,260
E	21.1	3,390	4,290	4,020
F	25.3	4,040	5,000	4,640
G	33.8	5,130	, 6,190	5,360
н	42.2	5,970	7,120	5,960
I	50.7	6,640	7,800	6,310
J	67.6	7,610	· 8,770	6,850
ĸ	84.4	8,430	9,630	7,280
L	101	8,990	10,200	7,680
м	135	9,850	11,200	8,240
n	169	10,700	12,100	8,540
С	505	11,3∞	12,700	8,900
P	270	12,100	13,600	9,590
Q	338	12,900	14,500	9,860
R	405	13,400	14,900	10,263

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TABLE 3.7 CUMILATIVE EXFERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CESIUM 137, 48-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source	d Length of	Cur	nulative Dose Rat	es
Row	Field 2	Center - ó ft	Center - 3 it	Center-Ground Level
	feet		mr/hr)/(curie/ft3)
A	8.45	1,010	1,660	1,110
В	10.6	2,190	3,210	2.520
C	12.7	3,310	4,500	3,670
D	16.9	5,350	6,540	5,360
E	21.1	6,930	8,290	6,480
F	25.7	8,200	9,520	7,410
G	33.8	10,100	11,400	8,250
H	42.2	11,600	12,800	8,940
I	50.7	12,700	13,900	9,420
3	67.6	14,200	15,500	10,200
ĸ	84.4	15,400	16,800	10,800
L	101	16,400	17,700	11,300
М	135	17,700	19,100	12,100
N	169	18,700	20,100	12,800
C	203	19,500	20,900	13,200
P	270	20,600	22,000	14,100
Q	338	21,300	22,800	14,600
R	405	21,900	23,400	15,100

Source Row	d Length of Field	Cum	ulative Dose Fate	:e
	2	Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 it	Center-Ground Leve
	feet		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft	, j
A	8.89	259	475	475
В	11.1	569	911	871
C	13.3	869	1,280	1,180
D	17.8	1,250	1,680	1,510
E	22.2	1,620	2,060	1,780
y.	26.7	1,930	2,370	2,010
G	35.6	2,350	2,790	2,270
H	44.4	2,720	3,160	2,500
I	53-3	3,020	3,470	2,670
J	71.1	3,410	3,870	2,860
к	88.9	3,760	4,220	3,070
L	107	4,040	4,510	3,220
м	142	4,440	4,920	3,470
N	178	4,770	5,240	3,690
. 0	213	5,020	5,510	3,860

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TABLE 3.9 CUMILATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DOSE RATES AT CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS, CESIUM 137, 139-PSF WALL THICKNESS

Source Row	d Length of Field		mulative Dose Rat	
	5	Center - 6 ft	Center - 3 ft	Center-Ground 'evel
	feet		(mr/hr)/(curie/ft	a)
A	8.44	26.8	52.8	62.9
В	10.6	72.2	128	141
C	12.7	130	208	209
D	16.9	240	341	310
E	21.1	329	432	375
F	25.3	402	509	1,3,
G	37.8	, 516	629	512
н	42.2	600	718	572
I	50.7	669	7L8	614
J	67.6	780	909	695
K	84.4	859	998	760
L	101	921	1,070	804

Figures 3.1 through 3.6 show the cumulative dose rates from Tables 3.4 through 3.9 plotted versus d, defined as half the length of the source field or the perpendicular distance from the boundary of the source field to the center of the blockhouse. The top curve of each figure is the 3 foot-high open-field dose rate obtained from data in Reference 7. For values of d greater than 100 feet, the resulting curves for the various wall thicknesses show a family of curves parallel to the open-field curve. It was assumed that the constant ratios between the open-field dose rate and the dose rates at the center of each of the three structures continued for an infinite distance. This made it possible to determine the infinite field doses within the structures based on the open-field dose rate reported in Reference 7.

The cobalt 60 source field extended to a distance, d, of 405 feet for the 48-psf and 139-psf walls, and to a distance, d, of 427 feet for the 93.7-psf wall. The data from Reference 7 indicate that 92 percent of the infinite field dose rate was obtained by the 405-foot field, and 92.5 percent of the infinite field dose rate was accounted for by the 427-foot field. The infinite field dose rate 3 feet above the floor at the center of the blockhouse (wall thickness, 48 psf), in the cobalt 60 radiation field was determined to be

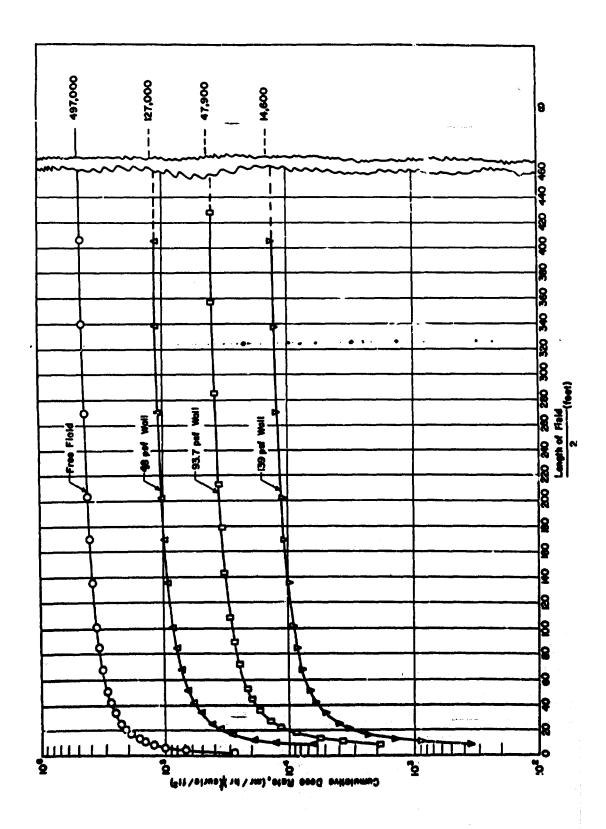
$$D_{C_{3}} = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \Sigma & D_{i} \\ \Sigma & D_{i} \\ \hline 0.92 \end{array}}$$
 (3.1)

Where: $\stackrel{R}{\Sigma}$ D_i indicates the sum of the dose rates from source rows A through R.

Similar calculations were made for the 6-foot and ground-level detector positions for all wall thicknesses.

Because of the limited strength of the cesium 137 source, it was not possible to obtain a radiation source field as extensive as that for cobalt 60. With the 48-psf wall, the cesium 137 radiation field extended to a distance, d, of 338 feet. A field of this size represented 92 percent of the infinite field dose. The source field for the 93.7-psf wall could be extended only to 213 feet which included only 87 percent of the infinite field dose. Finally, the cesium 137 source field for the 139-psf wall extended only to 101 feet which represents approximately 75 percent of the infinite field dose. The infinite field dose rates for the various wall thicknesses are summarized in Table 3.10.

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness for cobalt 60 and cesium 137, respectively. The dose rate, D₄, at zero wall thickness was obtained by subtracting



Cumulative dose rate versus size of field at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60. Figure 3.2

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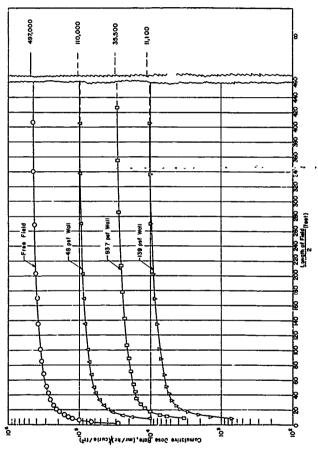


Figure 3.3 Cumulative dose rate versus size of field it ground level in the center of the blocklouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

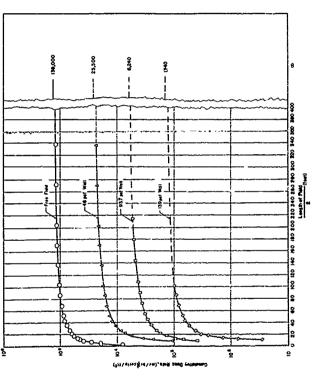


Figure 3.4 Cumulative duce rate versus size of field at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cestum 137.

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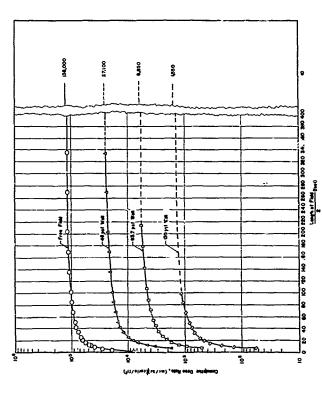


Figure 3.5 Cumilative dose rate versus size of field at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cestum 137.

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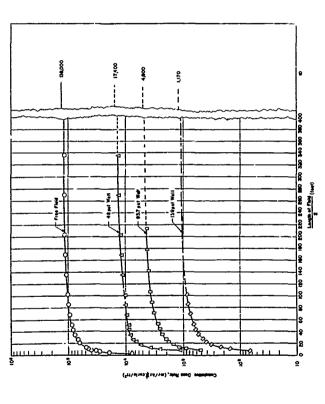
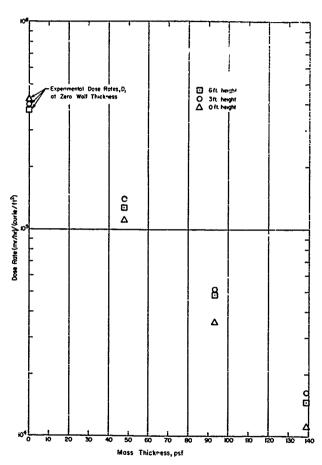


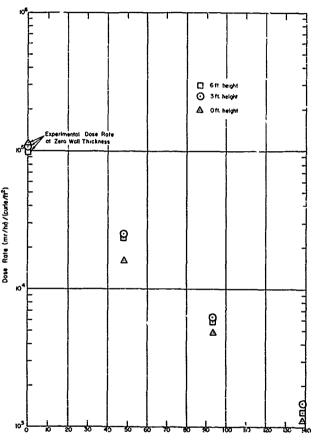
Figure 3.6 Chumlative dose rate versus size of field at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cestum 137.



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Figure 3.7 Infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness in the center of the blockhouse.

Source: Cobalt 60.



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Mass Thickness, µsf

Figure 3.8 Infinite field dose rate versus wall thickness in the center of the blockhouse.

Source: Cesium 137.

TABLE 3.10 INFINITE FIELD DOSE RATES AT THE CENTER POSITIONS OF THE CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSE

Detector Height	48-psf Wall	93.7-psf Wall	psf Wall-(ינו
feet	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft ²)	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft ²)	(mr/hr)/(curie/ft³)
Cobalt 60			
6	127,000	47,900	14,600
3	140,000	51,500	16,300
0	111,000	35,400	11,100
Cesium 137			
6	23,400	5,750	1,280
3	24,800	6,160	1,480
0	15,7∞	4,770	1,110

the contribution of sources within the area covered by the blockhouse from the infinite field dose rate. Both cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponential attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness up to 139 psf for detector heights of 0 (ground level), 3, and 6 feet.

3.3 EXPERIMENTAL REDUCTION FACTORS

The experimental reduction factors, R, were determined by dividing the experimental infinite field dose rate, D, from Table 3.9, by the open-field dose rate, D0, determined from Reference 7. For example, the reduction factor 3 feet above the center of the blockhouse floor for the 48-psf wall in a cobalt 60 field is

$$R = D/D_0 = \frac{140,000 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft^2)}}{497,000 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft^2)}} = 0.282$$
 (3.2)

The reduction factor at the same position in a cesium 137 field is:

$$R = D/D_0 = \frac{24,800 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft}^2)}{128,000 \text{ (mr/hr)/(curie/ft}^2)} = 0.194$$
 (3.3)

The experimental reduction factors are listed in Table 3.11. Also shown are the theoretical reduction factors as calculated by Spencer's method and explained in Section 3.4.

3.4 THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS

Details of Spencer's methods of obtaining the formulas used in the calculation of the reduction factors are given in Reference 3; therefore, no extensive discussion will be given in this report. The formulas used in calculating the theoretical reduction factors are as follows:

$$R_{\text{theore-ical}} = D/D_0 = 4 \left[W(X,h), W_{\text{al}}(X,h,w) \right]$$
 (3.4)

Where:

the factor of 4 converts the contribution through one wall to account for the four walls of the blockhouse; the function W(X,h) is the barrier reduction and is dependent upon the effective mass thickness, X, of the wall and the height, h, of 'he detector above the ground.

The function $\mathtt{W}_{\text{al}}(\mathtt{X},\mathtt{h},\mathtt{w})$ is the geometry reduction factor and is written as follows:

$$W_{a1}(X,h,\omega) = b(X) W_{a}(h,\omega) + 1.15[1 - b(X)] P_{a}(s)(\infty,\omega)$$
 (3.4a)

Where:

 $b\left(X\right)$ is the proportion of unscattered gamma rays estimated by the ratio

$$P(\circ)(X)/P(X)$$

Where:

p(o)(X) is a function obtained by subtracting $P^{(s)}(X)$, the total detector response due to scattered radiation from a point source in an infinite homogeneous medium, from P(X), the total detector response to radiation from a point source in an infinite homogeneous medium, or

$$P^{(o)}(X) = P(X)-P^{(s)}(X)$$
 (3.4b)

 $W_{\bf a}(h,\omega)$ is a function describing detector response to radiation incident in a limited cone of directions about an axis parallel to the primary source plane at height, h, relative to the response of a 2π detector.

 $P_{\mathbf{a}}^{(s)}(\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w})$ is the ratio of the detector response to scattered radiation from a point source incident within a cone of directions about the radial axis from detector to source to the total response of an isotropic detector to the scattered radiation, extrapolated for the limit of infinite distance from source to detector.

The factor 1.15 is introduced into the expression to normalize the point source data $\mathbf{P_a}^{(s)}$ to the plane source data $\mathbf{W_a}.$

In all cases, ω is the solid angle fraction subtended by the wall at the detector and was calculated according to Section 41, Reference 3.

Values of all functions shown in Equations 3.4 and 3.5 were obtained from graphs shown in Reference 3. The theoretical results in Table 3.11 were obtained by substituting the appropriate values in these equations.

3.5 COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS

Figures 3.9 through 3.14 show the experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness obtained from the data shown in Table 3.11. For cobalt 60 (except for the ground-level detector position) the maximum difference between experiment and theory was approximately 15 percent. For cesium 137 (except for the ground-level detector position) the maximum difference between experiment and theory was approximately 20 percent (maximum of 5 percent for the 3-foot height).

For the ground level detector position, the theoretical reduction factors were higher than the experimental. For cobalt 60, the difference between experiment and theory was as much as 45 percent; for cesium 137, as much as 30 percent. This greater difference at the ground level detector may be attributed in part to emergy degradation caused by shielding of the detector by the ground and to the uncertainty of the values which were used in Equation 3.4 for calculating the theoretical reduction factors. These were obtained from graphs which were read either from the 3-foot height curve or extrapolated to zero height. Further, Spencer's monograph states that serious errors could result from using Equation 3.4 in situations where the detector is far removed from being directly opposite the center of the wall. Thus, it is possible that the theoretical reduction factors presented are too conservative.

TABLE 3.11 EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL REDUCTION FACTORS FOR CENTER DETECTOR POSITIONS

Height				Wall Thickness	ckness		
Experimental Theoretical Experimental Theoretical COBAIN 60 0.26 0.094 0.096 0.094 0.096 0.098 0.096 0.098 0.096 0.098 0.098 0.099	Detector Height	1d. 8t7	sf	93.7 1	psť	Jsd 681	psf
0.26 0.24 0.096 0.084 0.096 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.006 0.19 0.096 0.11 0.096 0.19 0.096 0.004 0.19 0.095 0.0048	(feet)	Experimental		Experimental	Theoretical	Experiment.1	Theoretical
0.26 0.24 0.096 0.084 0.28 0.30 0.10 0.11 0.22 0.26 0.071 0.096 0.20 0.15 0.046 0.039 0.20 0.19 0.050 0.048			-	COBALT	8,		
0.28 0.30 0.10 0.11 0.22 0.26 0.071 0.096 0.16 0.15 0.046 0.039 0.20 0.19 0.050 0.048 0.13 0.16 0.035 0.044	9	0.26	†ĕ.0	960.0	0.084	0.029	0.030
0.22 0.26 0.071 0.096 0.16 0.15 0.046 0.039 0.20 0.19 0.050 0.048 0.13 0.16 0.035 0.044	٣	0.28	0.30	0.10	0.11	0.033	0.036
0.16 0.15 0.046 0.039 0.048 0.19 0.050 0.048 0.048	0	0.22	0.26	0.071	960.0	0.022	0.032
0.16 0.046 0.039 0.20 0.19 0.050 0.048 0.13 0.16 0.035 0.044			 .	CESITM	137		
0.20 0.19 0.050 0.048 0.13 0.16 0.035 0.044	9	0.16	0.15	970.0	0.039	0°00%	0.0088
0.13 0.16 0.035 0.044	ო	0.20	0.19	0.050	0.048	0.011	0.01
_	0	0.13	91.0	0.035	0.044	0.0085	0.010
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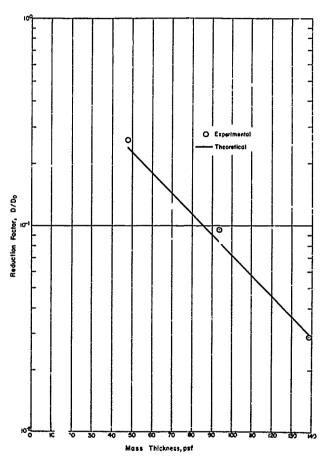


Figure 3.9 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60

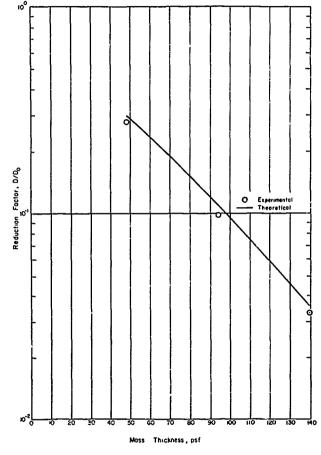


Figure 3.10 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

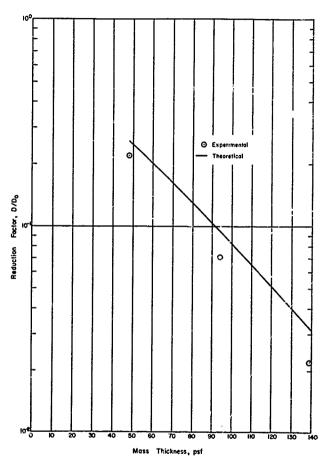


Figure 3.11 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cobalt 60.

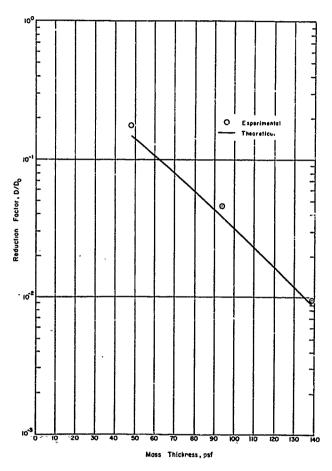


Figure 3.12 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at the 6-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

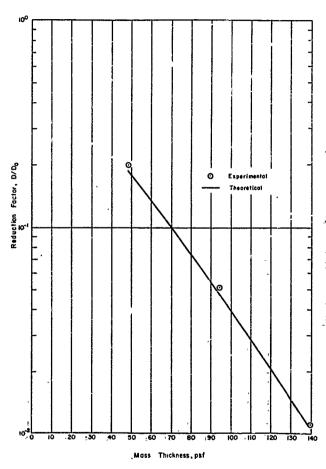


Figure 3.13 Experimental and theoretical reduction factors [versus wall thickness at the 3-foot height in the center of the blockhouse. "Source: Cesium 137.

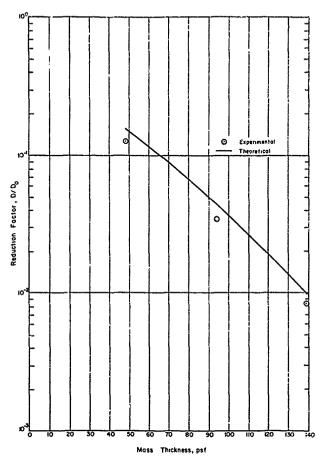


Figure 3.14 Sperimental and theoretical reduction factors versus wall thickness at ground level in the center of the blockhouse. Source: Cesium 137.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Experimental and theoretical reduction factors 3 feet and 6 feet above the center of the floor of the concrete blockhouse with wall thicknesses of 48, 93.7, and 139 psf agreed within ±15 percent for a uniform plane source of cobalt 60 and within ±20 percent for cesium .37.

Cobalt 60 and cesium 137 radiation show approximately exponent*al attenuation of dose rate as a function of wall thickness ranging from 48 to 139 psf for detector heights of 0, 3, and 6 feet.

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APPENDIX

Experimental Point Source Data

The following pages contain the point source data for each wall thickness for the source positions shown in Figures 2 3 to 2.5 of this report. Also shown is the dose rate contribution from each row, obtained by converting the point source data to uniformly contaminated area source.

A6, listing the data for cesium 137. All cesium 137 data must be multiplied by the factor 0.924. This change resulted from a recalculation of the specific gamma exposure rate of 1 curie of cesium 137 in air. This recalculation was made by Dr. A. Foderaro of Pennsylvania State University while working under Nuclear Defense Laboratory Contract No. DA 18-108-ANC-24-A*.

The cesium 137 data shown on the tables were normalized on the basis of a specific dose rate of 0.39 (r/hr)/curie at one meter. The factor 0.924 is the ratio which converts the data to the recalculated value of 0.36 (r/hr)/curie, i.e.:

 $\frac{0.36 \text{ (r/hr)/curie}}{0.39 \text{ (r/hr)/curie}} = 0.924$

Dr. Federaro suggests that the value of 0.39 r/hr obtained from the National Bureau of Standards Handbook No. 54 does not take into account that only 92 percent of the cesium 137 disintegrations are accompanied by gamma rays; the remaining 8 percent are beta transitions to the ground state of the daughter.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

All dose rates in the text of the report have been corrected by the above factor.

* Foderaro, A., Private Communication to R. E. Rexroad, 17 January 1963.

TABLE A 1 PAINT SAINCE DATA AND CONVENCION IN FREA STUDIES RADIATION

ution ft ²)	- 1	Now C					9,160							7.490			991.5			7,143			6,550						7,290					2						7,950									
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L.M. L.M. <th< td=""><td>6.9</td><td>Ц</td><td>_1</td><td>87.4</td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>04 6</td><td>100</td><td></td><td>Н</td><td>12</td><td>age</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	6.9	Ц	_1	87.4		3		1		3	04 6	100		Н	12	age			
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TANKE Al (Continued)

Duse Nate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft ²)	Po I.						3,5							5,500			5,270		╁	27.70									\$.560						8.870												
lee Nate Contributs Per Row (mc/hr)/(curie/ft ²)	Row K						9,900				L			980			6,730			3		5							0,609						6.210												Ī
7086 (EC/	Row J						8,270							9,230			8 8 8		3	3		37.5							9.350	T	T				9,320									1	Ţ	1	1
																				T	I	Ī	Ī						T		Ť	T	1	T									†	1	1	1	1
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	*	.455	Ħ	88	1,22	1.33			88	8	244	152:	27			3	27.58	۶			8	ş		.336	341	Ä	92.2		1	1		24	7.4	1.3			135	255	412	242	8	<u>-</u>	1	1	1	1	1
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sitions /curie	157	859.	र्भ	E	185		Н		3	EE.	214.	2	1	3.64	-	†	3.63	Š	t		Š	┝	H	845	475	34	+	81	\dagger	1	8 8	+	18	t	Τ	Н	189	ă	255.	IJ	Н	H	1	1	†	†	1
Source Positions (mr/hr)/curie	456	648.	۶	25-	545	2.18	Н	1	Ę,	ģ	515		+	P. 78		†	FT.	9	t	1	45.4	H	-	929	165	됡	1	2.38	t			3 5	38	┢	Н	Н	Ę.	ă	=		Н	H		+	-	+	1
	155	180	529	884.	1		Н		7	255	745	7	+	5.16	1	ⅉ	<u> </u>	93	t	t	20	┢	H	759	505	¥ ¥	1	2,59	†	1		╁	22.5	F	H	H	Ę	3	884		Н	H	1	+	†	\dagger	+
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15 89 285 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8	_	1,19	_	849			Н	+	4	. 783	707	4	┪	98.9	+	+	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ğ	Ļ		\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	╄	H	88		133		2 22	+	+	+	╀	***	Ë	H	Ц	धार	4	4	+	H	H	+	+	\dagger	\dagger	\dagger
Cobalt	4	1.35				Ц	Ц	\dashv		.859	.883		Н	8.10	1	1	3.36	8	ŀ	╁	645	F	┢	1.17	Н	4	4	81	+	+	7.	╀	+	H	Н	Н	7 87	Ŧ		1881	"		+	+	+	+	+
Contaminant: Cobalt 60 Unii Thickness: MS per Area of Similated Unit: 285 ft ²	8	1.31	512.	899	Ц	L	Ц	Н				7	Н	\dashv	4	+	\dagger	1	<u> </u>	§ 4	y	F	╁	₩	. 7007	Ц	4	4	4	+	7	4	8	t	Н	H	ᅥ	┪	┪	7	7	1	+	+	+	+	+
845	2	1			7	t	L		टरार छ	1.10	Ц		5.18 3.20	H	4	4	B-69 69-8	9,	ľ	8	ķ	F	╁	1.49	Н	П			5.26	7	1	╁	╄	1.80	9.60 6.54	_	1.10		4	_	-+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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	2	2.3	1,17	7.8	2.2	18	Γ	μ	7.9	7:46	77	87	6.77	13.5		4	1	ľ	+		֓֞֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֟֜֟֜֟֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֟֜֟֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֟֜֜֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֓֜֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡	8	┸	1.9	7.61	7.50	1.0	6.69	1		7		15	2	Ľ	Ц	7.	1	97.7	7	4	1	1	1	\downarrow	ļ	1
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TAKE A 1 (Continued)

Dose Rate Contributions Per Row (mr/hr)/(mw./e.2)	/ 1 / 1	ROW C						88,							4.710			1 LBn			4.570			3,550							2.500							4,530							25.	7					
se Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(municate.		ROV N					250	0,010							λ. 8			6.130			6.570			1,660							5,340							6,200							5,4	+	T				
Drse 1		KOV X					8	2000							8,410			7,930			8.390		_	6,320							8,270							8,230	ш		-				07L 8	∔-					1
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	#75	2000	300		3 5	7.7			29.50		80	039	. Ct 70	183			.04.79	.192	١	-0-37	17.5	1	10372	847		6.0	27.50	13.00	- O442	1.88			57.5	886	ដូ	80	128	1		8	3 3		- ರೈ	.175					1	1	1
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_	£73	8	06.70	9290	4260°	308	919		986	2,8		# S		8	88		5279	3	178	8		7	X.	ST.	9290	8	3		1926	88	95.	\dagger	╁		+	1775	╀	+	┿	+	╀	+	+	827	\dashv		+	+	+	\dagger	1
Source Positions (m/hr)/curie	112	129	7040	0830	721	.380	092.		å	0522	3 10	5	*	† \$	20		2885	762	†		†	3		5		1		1	81	7	+	\dagger	+	+	+	207	+	╁	+	╀	╀		+	, (%)	+		+	+	+	+	1
Source (mr/hr	4	158	0330	EQ.	249	1443	-385		141	117		 - -		1	8		+	, ,	\dagger	18	+	3000	╁		517	\dagger	\dagger	t	+	S.	+	+		+	3 5	+		十	╀	12.0	╀		+	8	+	+	\dagger	1	+	+	1
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o re	#67	Н		ρį	┪	1	1.10	٦	.157	-	┝	1 9	╁	}	8	771	}	+	H	1.22	+	1200	╀	1	157	+	╁	1	1	1		801	T.	т	Т	╀	1.10	╀	L	180	Ľ	+	1		7	\dagger	1	+	+	+	
Cobalt 60 s: 48 psf ated Unit: 110	32	Н		1	┪	022	┪		225		L	45	t	ť	**************************************	ا غ	ť	7	Т	1.60	Т	147	t	t	t	╁	4	1	1		ı	2,18	+	╀	t	Т	Γ	Γ	t	. 7tho:	┢	t	\dagger	t	†	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	+	+	+	
nt: Cota Insilated		Н	4	4	-	-+	1.6		3.5		H	╀	╀	ŀ	1	185	ť	72:	t	1.80	t	173	ŀ	T	25.2	╁	t	t	†		t	98.	╀	╀	142	╀	F	T	H	.183	┝	╀		+	t	+	+	+	+	+	
Contaminant: Cokalt 60 Wall Thichness: 48 psf Area of Similated Unit: 1140 ft ²	£63	. 19g:	1	Т	7	7	1.58		-	. 38.	ŀ	ł	╁	ľ	7 77		ť	1	Т	1.3	Т	1	r	T	X.	t	t	t	T		T	100	t	220	t	t	۲	П	H	H	H	₽-	┿	45	┰~	+	╀	+	L	L	
		37.0			_				. 346	-	╀		t	ť	22	┿	ŀ	20.52	1	1	٢	27.8	ŀ	Т	╄	+-		╄	+	t	t	2	┿	9		Ž.	ľ		-	1. 1.		E	1	1.8	1	+	+	-	-	-	
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THE A.C. INST. SARCE PART AND COMPAGES, TO ASSA, SORDE SALLATION

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TAME A ? (Cintimed)

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4	4	4	7	994	98	229	089	.285	.293		90 4 .	249	300			
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6.02	11.2	9.76	1	01.1	Н	8.02	5.60	3.22	2.66		-	†			╀	
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Н		H	_	-	-		-		\dagger		T	\dagger		+		
Ц				-	\mid	-		- -		\mid	r	+	-	l		
-	-	-	-	F	-						,		•	•		

TAMES A 2 (Continued)

2.030 2.200 2,100 2,150 Dose Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) 2.550 2,700 2.720 2,700 2,550 ROV K 2,700 2.540 3.430 3.440 Nov J 3.540 3,440 1.690 3.570 3.400 28 24.00 26.00 27.00 2 3 2 2 2 B. 25. 1001. .0597 9000 8880 6000 705 705 50 CO CO 8 4 2 8 8 F 74. 26.99. 43.99. 31. 1.108 .5571 823 ま 922: 149 149 130 149: 149: 33.5 .159 863 × 5 33. 33. ¥. 33. 831 zzi z 37 4 x 06⁴ لمصيدة #7.00 #7.00 8.200 007. 3865 0450. 254. 8.85 8.55 116 (241. 100. 1 .18 इंग्रहें इं 11.00 or 1.00 979. 803. 870. BID 1.02 E1.02 2840. 721. 730. 303. 303. 71. 251. 271. 263. 86.1 7880. SOUNCE POSITIONE (mr/hr)/curie .17 7.1 ET: 2 ۴ 38. 4. 5. 3. 48. E 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1.84 . E23 22.7 P. 1 11.1 1.02 धंद्रं सं शंबं हैं aria ari 1.7 1.84 78 27 50 59 40 \$ 21.1 27.2 21.1 S 2 3 8 12.00 2.1.1 2.1.1 2.1.1 2.1.1 3.1.1 193 1.23 ទុគ **1**2 ************ 범결정합 35 18 03 L 97.7 330 . 253. 1. 253 2 P ш. 8 4 E 8 2 8 22 ERRE ख्र Se 3 2 2 2 3 2.50 क्षर 439 Ä * FB B M F 8 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 a a a a a a 2 8 2 H H H L # 4 % 8 8 8 12.2 117 7.29 Contemioral: Coball 60 Mall Thickness: 93-7 per Bres of Contemioral Unit: E E **25 28 28** S H H H H H H 92. Q1 20.2 20.2 3.50 2.22 **14** 2 0 9 85 23 a1 245 3.62 1. E B 87 699 A SE SE SE 5 6 4 5 s s 981 88 83 QS .38 18. 4.3

TANKE A . (Continued)

3.6 227 881 1.800 1.800 1.680 2.390 1.840 D.co Pate Contribution Per Roy (mr/hr) (conte/ft) 999 2.20 2.370 2.360 1.560 2.360 2,260 2,190 3.000 3.230 3.140 3.140 1.850 3,190 3,040 2.960 8 8 8 Ol 22 9000 82 to 0.19. .0483 . 04.03 10.00 10.00 10.00 X 4 5 3 8 0126 128 20.00 व व व व व **18** 93 .0342 .0196 8750. 8530. 4050. 23. 0396 0396 0262 132 A X CS 4 x C61 2520. 2520. 2510. 2610. 2610. 2610. 9860 .00.6 11.9 22.00 157 . 2223. . 0.064 . 0.070. . 141. 3 13.00 (19.00) 2015. 7220. 6050. 101 .0259 705 .0363 .00.59 .00.67 .00.00 .00.00 .00.00 . 0275 052 .0356 .0357 .0350 .0350 .0350 202 55.00 5.100 5.400 5.400 6.21 6.21 821. 57.00. 57.0 9359 2225 SURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie .0350 77-9. 67-89. 69.00. 88 闷 6489 8489 8489 8489 8489 8489 8489 8489 7. 820. 0 54 45 E 1940. 1490. 38.00. 38 8 4 8 1 X 289988 2 1 2 5 5 F 50 K 3772 38.0 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 1239 50 9 9 51 13 9 9 51 0366 27.20 11.7 11.7 25.05 .03Z .178 38 p 250 21.0. 1120. 120. 031. .236 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 98.8 88 S 2. 0480 8-29. 174. 174. Ľ 9 9 9 9 9 4 X S S S S S **28 23 3** 8 8 15 E 25 E033 98 88 .0501 8 Centralment: Coballs 6. Ibil Thickness: 93-7 pef Area of Communicated Units 3 ei**s** 8 8 8 8 8 4 8 8 × 3 92. 13.63 10.00 10 .ത 65 F. 578 S S S S S S S S S 28.52.53 .0669 20.25 61.0 .973 9.00 gi zi zi 325 Ĕ. 3 1 8 2 2 2 2 ដូច្ចាន់ទី 000. E84. 3 9 9 3 KY 균흕육작기 80 00 00 00 00 245: 245: 2 8 E Y 72 **133.8** 947779 **1944** 34.88 .575 575 201 3.0 6.7 10.00 :03: 1:15 7.7

i di	a ii					İ	82.		İ					1.770			1.80			1,390			1.042							7075						1,30							310					
Described Contributors For Row (mr/hr)/(curte/195)	2	十			İ		1.722			-				1.840			1.770		4	2 2 3	\dagger	+	8				\mid		288	┸	-				-	1,810						-	32.1	L	H		-	-
Dure have Fer (mr/hr)/	F.20. TO						2.250							2,440			2.390			2,420		1	0.8						Š							2,390							2,500				1	
		8.	23	22.	30	0.5		-	57	36	66	381	30		-	64	8	<u> </u>		10	1	18	**	8	2	4	2	9			3	25	93	23	21			22	-1	8	7	1.1			Ц	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	
	3′	05200		2/100	.00230	\$1500						96200	1 1			64200	96600		122	889	27.00	1	8600	9,400	2,000	y Callo	200	900			45200	. 30252	.00203	.002	.00951			.000	8	00.00	.00234	740.		i				
	3	***	.00412	.00M	12100	.0169			.00176	.00407	.00365	70400.	.0166			.0042	.0177	10.000	1	9989	01200	10.80	y P	17,100	00,300	12820	0,00	0,			3,78	09400	19600	.00tc:	.લાહ			9	1300	.00341	.003%	3916.						
	52	91600.	26900	.00521	.0067⊍	0820			.00633	22900.	50300	0×900.	0820			92.00	0300	70,700	90	228	07,00	90.0	80m.	8000	7003	esywo	1430	é			05.00	8,100.	14900	.00657	.0290			<u>818</u>	1100	1000.	.00659	6220.						
																	4 x C6 ¹			×		7	3 ×														Ī		1									
	69	8,8	.00231	.00247	.00372	32.10	252		.00369	.00247	19900	.00337	.0121	2420.		100	.0265		3	3 8.	12000	2000	X N	09800	17.000	23.00	00310	1210	8.5		288	69200	62200	.00341	.0122	1130.		8382	1,0263	22.	.30355	88.8	8					
	38	.833	9€30°.	.003772	<u>ه</u>	- 510	9060		04500	.00288	72400.	.00526	97.10	356		.00.69	:0375	3	N S		00338		2	86,500	83500	20116	25,00	12	750		858	6880	.002/200	.00505	.a.68	.03¥	1	38	100283	99800	60500	73.0.	4550					
Carl'hel' curte	25	¥.	62200	.00525	.00599	100.	62.0		20805	.00372	66500	65700.	1520	20.50		283	ş	1		283	81500	1	•	22,00	898	80,00	898	ž	88		9998	.00322	2500.	,00714	:0243	9 8		388	9308	22500:	.00703	6£20.	82.5				11	
14 (19)	38	8	19200	.00687	आफ.	.0315	06.90		20.00	.007a₊	mo.	96600.	:0333	986		12000	:0659	1000		2	2000	1	× ×	98	120	787700	8	9	88		ą	96500.	15900.	.000cm	.033	88		5	833	:0003	60600	.033	9838					
	ક	13	99830	.oczei	.0123	0380	0360		πĐ.	.00869	.400	etw.	9000	2130		9800	1570:	19000		8	00000	Ş		21.6	9800	9	ğ	600	888		6210	15800	.00871	.ao	OPO.	8		20.0	20000	94800	88	.0397	1670				1	
	63	8800	600	.003599	\$9900,	.cu.Br	wo.		8,18	.00353	.004.23	18900.	.00	8		19867	į,	1 1 1 1	3	2	003.2	1	*	12,00	8	100	9 8	8	886		.007/22	\$9600.	.00345	.00613	1000	110				1468		5050.	0140					1
*E	28	9110	8	22/00.	ELD.	1460	9890		ബം.	.00523	61900	י יישי	.0363	2210.		88	.0739			1979:	Arrion	150		9010	9800	26900	8	3850	Š		7210.	.00523	. 007a5	.00 <i>57</i>	.0352	100		. GIZS	51500	2000	.8881	4460.	9990				1	1
Ctstminat: Cobalt C. Mail Endemose: 93-7 184 ft. Ayea of Ctataminated Unit: 9000 ft.	ä	1367	81.83	EOID.	egio.	5	.097		.Cat.	.000	1200.	22.0	5555	.105		.023	8			4	3400		8	CHAC	12.10	X	S E	8830	ğ		n.	87 80	.ag	.a.≯	27.0.	8		17.00	2550	Sas.	E B	.0.67	1000				1	
Consit c	S	Ę		12	8	8	977		₹ 7 0.	6K 112.	12.00	2010	3990.	.132		.0853	71.		9	4	Q. E.		4	88	3.5	ě	3	8	E		1230.			ľ		7		8	E	828	49	1180	627			1	1	1
Prices.	7	\$ 100	7,120	4	\$13	3	980		X D.	2003	8	11.2	86	. 3000		an.	.0976			8	9		z s	X B	1000	9000	918	8	8		72.00	75600.	. XT57	. G. P.	. Q	8		92	80	600	. d 26	55.53	9.00					
# 1 1	-	į			250	3	2		6000.	8.	3	8	Š	.147		e e	.146		86.0	4	53.85		1	900		7	2 2	9.40			3	980				3		3	8	.0.53	19	9000	34.				Ţ	
				i a	8	8	2.7		8	SIE.	Š	100	8	812		Can.	.194		1	2	3		1	200	2		180	8	1		6986	3000	400	- 9250	.167	ri.		8	5	8	1997	11.2	ž.			T		
	4.0	1 2 2							1			1		7.7			10071	1	_	7	十	+									:				3 e			†	1	-						1	1	

「銀」では対象でも大きなない難事等を対し、一方を加し、おくないです。というに、これもよって無いっし

TALLS A TOTAL STATES DATA AND CONTRISTING TO AREA STARTS MADALITOR

butf 27 1/10 ⁶ 3	Ray C						ä				-				2			885			727			8	1						727							638			•				\$2						
	E vo B						875								9			9	-		ĕ			416							830							169							852	1	†	†	†	†	
Sue Fate Caltr Fer Bow (ED/hr)/(curt	R-VA	1					435						1	1	3			371			8			22		_		-			253							214							539		1	†	\dagger	+	
		1											1	1	1			-	T		- 																				ĺ	1	1	_			†	+	\dagger	\dagger	
	\$15	87.4	22	104.	.214	5.01			8.1	808			150	34.5			.805	3 22		8	9		192	3.05		75	8	10 9	1851	1.11			11	:19	381	375	2.11			19)	3	387	370	2.13		+	+	†	\dagger	\dagger	
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	J	1	222	\dashv	.232	Н		-	3.05	<u></u>		3	Ţ	\$.79	1	-	781	-	t	1.28	r	T	1.29		┢	1.17	┢		_	3.80	Н		250	209	376		1.80 2			603	3.25	280					1	\dagger	+	+	
		7	+			8		lacksquare	~	L	1	}	}	•	-			4 x (5) 3	╄		1 C3.	✝	1	A X Co	-		-			4.	H						7,					-		2.		4	1	+	+	+	
	4	6.85	.327	515	-23h	7.93	6		2.66	713		8 1		4.76	9.52		2.45	Ι.		12.	1		1.15	Т	T	97.	43.	1,10	ш.	1.82	9.64		288	988	985	191	2.90	5.80		12	B71	608	150	3.05	6.10		-	+	+	Ŧ	
		٦	88		4	Н	٦	Γ	5.17 2.	+	+	+	ŀ	†	21.0 9.		1.96	Т	Τ	2 12	۲	Γ	2.13	┝	t	┝	2.63	┝	L	1	H	Н	2,38	2.12		Ц	н	Н	H	33 1.12	2.30			3	Н		\dashv	+	+	<u> </u> -	
1005		18.2	_		.805	Н	-	┝	8.21 5	L	╀	4	12.2	+	1		3.06	H	t	2	-	t	3.28 2	┝	╁	-	5.13	-	L	L	Н	Н	10.4	_	Ц	-	_		H	5.k1 2	Н	2.47 1	Н		2 14.2			1	+	+	1
SORCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie (Positions 5 - 15)	433	7	┪	╛	-	Н	┝		┞	L	╀	+	+	┥	32.8	-	_	۳	t	L	Ë	╆╌	H	۳	t	-	┞	-	_	-	32.0	Н	H	-	_	Н		972	Н			4	Н		Н	Н		_	$\frac{1}{1}$	+	-
SOUR Position	ŧı,	7	3.7	-	9 2.08		-	┝	10.1	t	╀	╁	8	†	7.73	_	3.97	F	t	┢	7,11	t	6 4.83	F	H	8	-	7.8	-	Ĺ	Н	Н	74.9	_	Н	Н	20.7	4.14	Н	11.6		Н	Н	-	Н		Н			\downarrow	-
بهو دد .	610	7	4	-	\vdash	-	39.8	-	19.7	۲	+	Ļ	11	-+	2	_	06.4	Ë	1	55 %	Ľ	-	5.56	┝	╁	100	t	┞	H	Ë	55.2		13.0	Н	Н	_	-	52.2		17.8	П	Н	8		Η	Ц	Ц		4	+	-
Ÿ	\$2	4	-355	_	.207		L		7,7	6		1	8	8.95	21.8		1.78	•		2 43	9		2.29	18.3		2 12	1	2.20	1.30	10.4	9.02		1.17	2.21	1,70	619	5.70	11.1		1.38	2.52	1.8%	6778	6.42	12.8				_		
itions o	n	Ц	5	_		33.6	67.2	L	200	╄	+	4	+	4.2	2.4		7	L		-	2,2		19.67	L	† -	19.5	ļ.,	Ļ.,	2.83	L	100	Ц	1.7	7.50	Н	Ц	35.6	31.2		_	8.16	Ц	Н	Н	33.8		Ц		_	1	
2.th It (Positions	94	17.8	2.5	3.5	. 801	24.1	2.83		*	4		R T	8	76.5	33.0		8	1	-	3	9		5.75	2	1	8	8	23.7	8	4.83	50.3		6.05	6.68	3.28	1.00	16.8	37.6		0.07	2.62	7.45	2.08	E:62	9.64						
7 K 2:1	4	54.5	3.34	8.	8.75	16.5	0.5			15			g	31.5	63.0		2.5	٤		×	· ×		2.63	9 69		٩	F	3	6.72	36.1	2.02		7.41	5.23	4.5	3.80	77.5	55.0		27.5	£.5	3.65	1,09	1.75	74.2						
Cubalt se: 139 lated Uni	٥	11.0	0.10	1.86	\$32	11.1	9		4	:		9	8	16.8	33.6		2.2	٤	1	¥	S		8	7 62		8		1	2.1	15.2	9.0		\$50	15"2	2.76	92	11.6	X.A		986	0.31	3.05	980								
Cratagianianii Cobalt 6. Mall B. chossi 139 per Area of Similated Uniti		9.6	3.6	£.3	8		-		:],	ġ.	27	22	55.7	51.4		49.5	;		5	4			٤	1	2			2	7.4	3.2		1.93	4.0 £	8	1.18	20.3	10.6		2.6	12.1	1.70	1.71	0.13	42.0						
100	23		2	6:	Т	2	Т	T		֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	린	1	1	35.5			E			:	1	1	8	ļ			1	ļ	5	Г	П		1.7	400	12.5	2.08	2.4	P. A	П	111		1.55						1	1	T	1
	-	T	T		Ī		T			T	7	7]	2.5			¥	Ī				T		T	T		Γ			Ī	Π		। हत्त	7.5	2.2	4.4	90.9	A 12		17.7		أمدة		2.04	4.6				1		
			1	t	†	1	Т		Т	1	7		17		2	Т	* * *	[_	از	E			:	1	ľ			T		(C.)	11			Н	Н	ı	26.78.15	-	231	Н			A	io.			+	†	+	

BK4 (1 (Centlers)

e 3 118 Ž. Duce Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/la)/(curte/fe²) 1,010 8 8 Ø 3 ø, 8 1.270 1,160 1,170 8 2,00 8,8 300 1 4 2 2 2 2 223 22.20.20.1 500 8 5 5 1 8 1.17 a a X a 1 E E 2.59 78.1 22.28 51.1 971 971 971 2 E 55 1 82 1 1.03 .378 .377 .370 .370 12 3 12 25 85 . 503 . 52c . 300 . 314 1.64 88 8 1 2 E 2.20 2.55 2.25 1197 A 28 8 3.5 4 x 06¹ 4 x C3. L x Co 3.33 3.16 83 5 85 85 28 1 17. 18.1 866. 014. 014. 704. 704. 44.4 7.7. 7.7. 80. 80. 3.7. 7.7. SOURCE POSITIONS 1.88 930 1.23 .853 .15 06.30 17.7 (日/七)/(11/日) 7 1.33 17.1 11.5 24 84 B 30 2.63 2.1.1.2 2.1.1.2 2.1.1.2 17.6 E 0 2.68 1.53 1.33 6.77 1.61 ¥ 28 151 12 34 84 E E 1771 258 A A A A 5.080 10.080 177 129 2,0 **SARIES** 2 1 8 8 1 8 5670 670 5.33 1. 2. 1.11 14 8 13 9.00 2.68 2.38 2.68 2.33 2.59 2.33 2.69 2.03 2.69 2.03 2.60 2.03 2.91 48244 787 5'91 ۳۲, 89.7 वर 8 हा Mari Merkens (1994) for Mari Merkens (1994) Area of Almalated Balts 78 2 3 11 2 다음남자그년 1. te 11.35 2 4 . o 84584 25.2 44 444 110 30 (.65) 35 #2#344 #2#344 1934242 88424 S 13 100 1333

TANK A 3 (Coat : sued)

929 Row 1 55 149 8 337 8 Dose Pate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) 8118 Pow H $L \mu L$ 148 28 3 ē 350 200 ST T 88 -3,68 1.090 8 1,080 877 99. 139. 42 50 551 5450 5450 2240 316 1288. 1288. 1288. 25 265 28 88 8 28 88 8 9 £ 210 0.176 0.176 0.075 201. 201. 521. 521. :0443 156 1986: 1987: 123 11.54 100 F 3 4 E 021<u>-</u> 84.4 श्रं संसंख् £1.5 17. 8 8 3 8 8 25 52 ELL 05. 545.1 4 x C6 4 x G3 .7997. 980. 1.088 021 90 80 2680 2680 8 4 5 5 E 9 844 235 2450 2450 8 2 3 3 3 3 3 Ħ 8 312. 1080. 1 2 8 8 3 E P 0850 8 E H S 8 8 413. 7130. भूत 200 1.17 #38 ş 9 801 421 421 647 747 (mr/hr)/curie 5 2 202 2012 178 178 178 .327 0990 041 1,1,7 127 2.5 2.5 1.67 4 320 ā \$ \$ 33. 25.2 83 307 .517 25 23 4 5 F 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 289: 711: 8 8 **8** 5 5 5 5 15 .379 189 288 24.1 Σ. 9 .0976 .0976 .159 .613 123 202 741 041 782 222. 1130. Mai de Mai .1*6*9 11.23 4 1.9 4 * 5 8 8 2.07 85. 24. atia 25.2 ĘĘ. 8 H P 2 1 312, 147, 27, 041, 316, 042, 376, 043, 40, 1 044, 7 1 044, 775. 737. 752. 523. 753. 189. 754. 189. 754. 189. . 531 . 433 4.65 3.46 3. 2. 20.20 Contesionii Cobali 60 Mall Matchossi 139 pef Ares of Simulated Unit: 71.3 ft⁸ \$88 \$.70 3.15 111. 4.6. 112. 744. 112. 445. 10.2 445. 2.7 1 2 2 2 2 2 E 642. 122. 122. 122. 123. 124. 20.5 32.2 5 3 5 5 65 ... 855.4 34.4 89 .390 3.12 133483 m: 1(0)1 17 66.1 ('A)1 87 (12) 44-19 帽 掃

三十多個五行發揮犯無難,等為

TAKE A 1 (Cottinued)

613 23 × Dose Rate Contribution Graphically (ar/hr)/(curie/ft²) Row K ä 198 8 L AC 375 1,010 8 376 K 0001 1,250 g 91.00 ş 57.90 . 27.00. 20.00. .0168 Determined 6 8 8 8 8 ige: 12 21.00 1380 82.00 781 81.00 1920 86.00 41.40 77.1 2830 .1925 .201 4 x C3. 1,90 x 14 0510 352 0320 9.50 05.00 \$. 250 250 99 **9**2 200 R SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curle .39k .0510 .108 9182 B 1485. 955 254 ¥ Graphically .578 :635 :655 13 98.5 286 .0695 .0483 .556 .338 07.10. 27.20. Determined \$ 05775 89 \$ 1.9 25.00 311 028 ۳۲. #1. 286: 200. 00T Ŕ Conteminant: Cobalt 60 Mall Thickness: 139 per Area of Similated Unit: 7.07. 7.00. 8 4 8 8 E E Š. 1.00. 0.00. .oras 855. 8 1 4 9 8 ½ 88 a a a a a a 915 1.05 **4** 8 and at a STANSE P 4 4 4 6 5 8 an 2 *** 4777 1 5 ri g 25: L. 1738 1000 .eg . . **####**

MALE A 3 (Centinued)

1

Dose Rate Contribution Per Roy (mr/hr)/(curte/ft²) 160 8 ROW IN 8 ROW M 8 8 913 858 878 557 **₹** Determined Graphically 8500 6110 0170 .0178 .00630 02400 . 00540 .00650 00650 IIIO. 9210. 2310 20100 20000 20000 4550 .010. 21.00 80.00 57.40 57.40 1920 2410. 2510. 2009; 2009; 2011; 10,51 9710. 01600. .0134 3510. 1, x 05. 4 x C3 4 x Cd .00880 -970 .00345 .0830 4030 9220 \$ SOURCE POSITIONS
Determined Graphically (mr/hr)/curie 1050: 84100. 04900 .0512 828 Ø Ħ 66900 2000 0310. 0960 9559 \$ 08600: a Si 139 800 8 920 . 0480 . 0580 . 0380 . .112 8 223 텵 .0183 .0113 8 917 S Corteminant: Cobalt 60 Wall Enterpose: 139 pcf Area of Simulated Unit: 1140 fcf e i E480: .0690 ¥ . 08.98 0.83 0180 .a.g. .au.s Ä Ş 77. 73. 1590. 0410 88 6000: 1000: TID: 10.0 9130 4 E. 8 8 8 1 1 85 % 54 % .a75 .077 7420. 4 4 9 5 5 5 5 8 1 9 7 S 2 E 2 E 81.45. 316. 8 4 8 9 1 1 E .0536 S S Ş 96.0 E 82 87 44.5 | | । १ व व व व 3(36.) 193

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TABLE A 3 (Continued)

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TABLE A 1 POINT SOUNCE DATA AND CONVESTION TO AREA SOURCE SADIATION

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Dose Rate Contribution Per Mose (ser/nr)/(outs/re²)	A 69 615 R	25.3 19.4	916.	1 19 1 08	21.1 6.1.2	2.63	23.75	7.58 12:1 8:41 5:39	2. Z. 2c.	1.26 2.16	2.70 2.52 2.02	20.7 15.9	30.0	3.81 3.64 9.77	15.8 14.2		3.0% 4.22 3.02	16.9	87.		7.co	L		2.80	3.47 2.75 3.90	_L	99.6	5.00	2.73 3.58	1.80 1.80	1.89 1.71 1.47	11.0		L	3.80	1.95 1.81	1.90 1.71 1.30	10.8 10.6 11.1 8.89 2,000 1,950 1,590	21.6				
	-	7	1.55 9.99	1	y 08 3 00.2	╀	╁	10.6	+	╀	Ļ	23.3 15.0	9.06	3 2 66	1			T	0, 0		۲	7. K.	\Box		3.68 2.86	8.41 7.12	┿	8.07 5.02		Ц	4	ठंग डेज	+	10.4 4.95	Ц	3.26 1.52	4	+	39.2 21.6	 	+	-	- T-
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æ		18.7	5.34	2	1	7.76	97.2			157	15.1	1.6.7	4.88	- 6.7		2:2	6.09 10.9	87.2	┙	5.5	79.4	A 10 01 5		7.63	19.0	9.84	33.2	0.00	8.73	3.65 5.86	2.55	0.25	. 57	6.38 35.1	8.79	18.2 21.4		57.6	-517	(r multiplying by	Manne of the Arme	
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Contaminanti Sesium 137 Mall Malchessi to par Ares of Similated Unit:	1	† •	9.69	1.1	871	2.85	1:01	†	4	- - - -	95	100	95.8	+	7.8	5,7	8 0	1,28		7.11	59.3	†		48	8 9	14.7	4.08	1	0 85	8.8	Н	72	4	6.48	8.4	76.97	Ш	144	84.6		Fote:		
Contactness Ball Balch	1	\dagger	130	╀	H	F	61.0		28.0	281 28	+	120	f		+	9.6 R.2	2 2 2	Ť		3.6	H	†	†	t	25.		1		2.5.		Н	4	<u>केष</u> - श्र	1.3	t		6.61 5.67		7	- 	1		Ì
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TAKE A & (Continued)

	5	N V V	(COULTDON)																
	74	residents Thickness of Simi	Contaminant: Cestum 137 Mail Thickness: 48 per Area of Similated Unit:	137 14. 17.8 m ²	. E				SOURCE (mr/	SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie	, l						Dose	Dose Rate Contribution Per Bow. (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²)	ribution W.
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+		5	2	3.16	3.61	2.07	1.22	1.00	26.2	2.83	1.30	110		-942	748	.570			
†	300	100	2.47	Г	15.2	10.1	7.09	9 TI		7.62		4.25		8.80	5.04	3.32	2,600	1,530	1.620
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-	2.0	20.2	11.3	П	33.5	9.59	6.16	10.3		7.73	Ţ	8	1	25.5	+	3.07	2,280	1,730	1,360
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 	8.9	8	2	3,62	2.88	1.9	1.32	2.32		1.56	1.17	648		П	348.	909.			
1:	27.2	0 0	1.51		12.9	64.6	6.24	10.6		7.48	5.67	3.71		Ħ	84.4	3.07	2,260	1,880	1.360
162.5	4.45	0.04	94.8		8:52	0.60	12.5	2:12	П	15.0	П	271.7							
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See explanation on the

1,090 1,030 X 8 1,010 2017 Dose Mate Contribution Per Mow (mr/br)/(curie/ft2) 1,390 R 1.500 ROW K 1,350 8 1,358 102 92 1,760 1.630 1,800 95.1 1,600 1,720 1,780 Box J 2340 2340 2480 2880 25.00 20.00 0 8 8 1. 1. 0 8 8 1. OESU S 128 2000 8 * શ 2630 .0837 8 884 4 8 뇞 ज़ुन 3883 3883 A 18 8 1 म् अंद्रेश स 77 .137 .105 .108 .108 .135 310 321 Į. 4 x 062 A x Co * x G3* 3 3 0640. 0040 385 12 2 4 89 190 g 904 800 8 Correct all cesium 137 data by smittplying by a factor of 0.90% See explanation on the first page of the Appendix. 0360 889 0290 A 985 23. S S S 250 g . 182 13 R SOUNCE POSITIONS (nr/hr)/curie -caBo 0540 8 4 9 99 ᄧ 57 990 3 170 980 4 4 g 8 × 050 8 .527 1.00 3 8 207 013. 19 517 8 7 1 8 8 03.0 98 0880 .370 117. 3 70 188 28 80 98 1361 . k3g 31.8 77 4 520 960 8 8 9 10.5 2 039 T 1.30 0830 939 4 7.72 Ę. .630 991 1.38 4 4 . 203 203 203 * Hote: 2 2 3 4 . es 1.68 00 gg 8 8.8 8 9 A 4 Conteminant: Cesium 137
Mall Enichmens 16 per
Area of Conteminated Unit: 4 25 3 4 S 4821424 **H** 8 4 4 **8**28 97 4 1.08 47 597 # THE A & (COULDING) 7 2 3 88.48.5 anija as 194 1.88 14. ş geiß 1 देखाः इ.स. SHT BAS AZBERA 8 2 2 2 2 C 2 82.2 īĝ. 1 (C 2 2) 4 1,0 1.13 計

POSETTY ACCOUNT 機関の管理機関の機関を

B BOV O Ose Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) Row N 0,110 1,160 1,100 OLO:T 8 0601 1,540 7.530 ROW M 1,630 1,430 1.580 8 1,540 1,460 0001 37000 37000 37000 37000 .00948 11600. 5200. 72800. 12000. 12000. 28300. 2830. 933 19500 00000 00000 00000 00000 .00889 19600 9480 0103 85 0510 0810 7570 7570 9210. 1.110. 1.110. 1.120. 1410. 2010. 1010. .0318 9250 1410 950 4510. .0533 8 6210. 6230. .0133 5535 2019. 1029. 201 4980. 1010. 8720. 4820. 7220. 3880. 95.00 05.00 .0317 9236 9220. 20.00 1 x CC: .0528 4 x CV 4 x 061 .0103 4580 .9390 9780 .0880 .0\$70 01.0 02.00 .0110 62.0 0980 Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.92% See explanation on first page of the Appendix. THE STREET 0980 9890 0860 . 2013 . 108 040 02.55 50.55 0.10 104 9885 25 SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie 92.10: 141: 131 3,000 900 0.005 241 .0830 381 7 169 .108 0000 OSIT: 0230 0%; 14 3230 co80: 101.55 201. 8 8 82 8 8 ٠<u>.</u> 011. 82 P T 82 엄 989 000 000 000 SET. 2 4 00 O. 0690 07.00 326 स 8 88. .184 191 JE20: 0770: 88 X 8 8 4 ध श्र 318 809. 809. 98 188 44 អន្ត 4 2 Note: Ľ g अर SET. .9770 315 336 3 88 Contactment: Cestum 137
Nall Enterpress: 48 par
Area of Stanlated Unit: 9. 9.3. 22. 7580. 82 2 DUBLE A & (Cortinued) * * 5 5 5 5 5 Ş. 23. 314. 8 98.9 4 # 5 5 5 8 8 S 1980 1180 1780 1780 1780 TAN EAST 3.00. 3.00. 5(C31) 568 6130 88 355 (103) 911. ¥8 ज्ञवंबद्धः चनवन् 1 तरा 7.937

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Changlado) & A Suggi

R 165 938 8 25 Dose Rate Contribution Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) (i) 844 77.5 857 807 **B**2 1,260 1.20 1,240 8 1,250 9 817 SALOO. .00567 .00157 .00157 8 96600 90500 02200. 02300. \$ 6 4500: 00100 0600 00100 85.500 85.500 85.500 1200. 00.00 72200. 09600 .00261 10200. 1010. .00338 88 88 88 88 0020 .0192 .00332 .0195 .0193 .0193 .ouBz 4 x 061 4 x C3 4 x Co 0300. 0000. 0110. 04100 . 08100 . 82900 00690 0138 0156 25.00 8100 1510 8888 8888 8888 9270 | \$ 44900. .00055 25to: .0158 .0158 84800. 90.00. 8 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.92% first page of the Appendix. SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie .00235 .0188 .0232 .00810 0848 0000 1000 9110 0000 2210 0.00 0.00 0.00 \$ 2 888 00.00 98.80 9805 1210. 05.00 9.00. 1200 ¥ 00000 0000 88 05 400. 26.60 26.60 .037g .01B9 97.EJ. .0133 Odbo 1410. 8 12.00 88.85 88.85 2000 00.00 10.00 1.00 .0333 0. 0. E 27.80. 37.80. 1480 0.00 3180. 01.00 04.80 88 .0163 286 0480. 0480. 0480. Correct all cesium 137 See explanation on the ধ্ব 39500. 0.000 \$1.70 .0015 0000 0840 . 0850 000 9.9. 9.9. ۳۲ 퇵 8 8 4 <u>o</u>; 1450. 80.0 20.0 Contaminant: Contaminated 137
Arts of Contaminated Unit: . Note: 0560 21160 0520 3560 11600 : 8:8: 0320 440 7.000 0420 **188**: 2000 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 97.00 98.00 800 110 SED. **38** SET. 2000 2000 111 E 818 A STATE OF S 99,00 12,00 1830 <u>g</u> · 8 3 15 601. व्यवस्थान (CS.) 1.0318 81C0.1 36.3 25.28

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THEL. A 5 PAINT SOURCE DATA AND CONVENSION TO AREA SOURCE RADIATION

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Dr.ce Rai	Res A						397						05°‡			8					177							5			1			35	+						475 1	-	+	1		
	_			_	L																L																									
	37	12.	1.62	219	997	4.12		.922	705.	88	316	1.83			27.	1.7	78.1	9		.37.	1.48		.534	.528	300	.323	1.69				?	73	200			994	0.4	.227	1231	1.41						
	٥	4.18	ä	745.	.179	62.4		1,30	.359	980	.375	2,39			33	2.29	ÇCB			55.	2.15		.708	999.	ğ	.395	2.16			2		8	i G			.571	215	180	258	1.67		1		†		H
	4	69.4	.203	.313	.186	5.39		1.66	÷05	.455	386	2.9			2	97.2	168	֭֭֓֞֝֞֜֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֟֝֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֓֓֓֡֓֡֡֓֡֡֡֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓		-772	3.09		.917	.85	554	87.4	8		-	5		8 6	1			095.	855	1821	288	2:1			1	\dagger		
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	13	8.	62.4	124.	.357	7.30	34.6	2.58	89.7	.732	.879	5.27	10.5		07:7	8	2			1.10	8.80		991	89-7	ŝ	ğ	2,0	0.01	 - -	۲ ۱	1	1 5	8	8.		3.68	27-7	£	164	4.06	8.16	1	- 0 O			1
SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie	य	7.65	1,19	889	E.	9.86	19.7	3.86	163	8	744	305	1.51	ļ	3	0.51	8	15.2	F	1.63	13.0		2.55	25.2	22	7	2	十		24,			8.9	13.7		3,05	82	891	E I	7.29	9:47	1	data by multipleine by a factor	ndix.	8	
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	ot	99.4	1.32	8	8.2	9.30	18.7	EF-4	81	191	3.3	277	7.22	1	20.2	<u> </u>	× ×	22.1		2.33	18.6		91.4	8	8	1		十	,		×	15	t	H		7.8	887	227	1	13.4	†	1	1	70 a.3 m.		1
	8	9,16	111	1	E	10.2	7.2	2.7	821-7	Z	3	5.38	2.01	ļ.	5		7.30	1.01		1.06	8.48	+	127	┪	뤼	Ⅎ	24.5	╁	1	8 8	Ę	£	┺	95.9		티	1	88	4	3-37	4	1		the first		1
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	9	9.75	2,85	517	18	9:47	2.2	8	17	3	563	33.9	8:12	•	\$ 5		3.62	1.12		3.25	8,0	1	8:3	8	1	2:13		9.0	8		2	8.	11.5	23.0		89	9			٥ ٢	╅	1	Correct all centum	See explanation on	1	1
ر 4.94 تو	\$	5.19	7:96	11.47	3:1	10,3	9.02	85.9	::63	914	4	0.97	012	1	9 .	*	7	6:25		3.66	2.3		6.9	17.4	5	2		*	100	8	8	8	15.4	30.8		言		8	8,	1.77	2:0	1	Note:		1	1
Section 13 1 93-7 p	m	13.8	2,03	E.	522	16.8	33.6	핅	17.7	87.7	ğ	1.01	200	•			8.30	1		£:	18.2		22	8	5	+	2	+	8		3	5.5	12.4	34.8	1	+	S C	9		3			•		1	1
Contaminant: Cesium 137 Mall Thickness: 95.7 paf Area of Similated Unit:	~	8	2,55	1.17	. \$55	3.0	36.0	8-83	3.48	811	1.85	2.91	122	1		<u>†</u>	8	6.15		H	32.6		9	22.5	87	_	† ***	†	1	1	8	8	20,0	9.0	1	1	+	+	t	t	2:5	_ <u>'</u> 	1	!	<u> </u>	1
Conta Mall Area	4	13.2	57.2	1.8	9 2	79.7	15.3	9.63	3.53	3.04	5.13	8-12	924	t	†	+ 	2,9	8		6.26	7.00		ှ ရ	73	202	1		T	9	33	563	8	13.8	9712	1	22	81	8	Ť	Ť	9	1	1		1	
•	D Dec. St			, ,		,	1	3,	, q	9.0		8	1619	+	:	1.935	5	8(C31)		Н	1.85	+	1 1	4	+	+		di i	=		12	270		2.CE4.	1	11:	†	+	†	4	7.22.7		†		1	1

DAME A 5 (Continued)

1 555 345 se Rate Contribution Fer Row (mr/hr)/(curie/ft2) 193 NO. 8 8 8 Ŕ 413 9 Dose Rate Row D 427 1 310 3 걸 5 isi selit. EL Q .161. 101. 104. 105. 151 150 00 12 150 00 12 150 00 12 .572 385 152 152 152 152 153 153 153 ¥ 201 80 ± 28 22. 1280 1280 1290 1290 525. 11. 12. 13. 13. 13. . 828 828 802. 22.89: 5.88 5.88 11.05 .139 .122 .115 1.28 369 1.95 283: 741: 711: 9 . 8 . 8835 5 4 x 661 .ES * * 4 x Co1 253 190 190 190 1.50 .0892. 107. 271. 1.64 1.62 81.8 873. 173. 183. 183. 183. 62 1,53 1,12 1,12 1,12 1,12 1,12 .103 .103 .124 .237 .1.24 .2.48 .307 2.46 1817 2.30 . 202 . 202 . 190 1.04 2.08 deta by maltiplying by a factor of 0.92b. first page of the Appendix. SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curie 3.27 3.55 277. 372. 37.1. 25.1. 25.1. 2.56 ন 6.23 6.23 7.4.2 7.4.2 4.4 . 79 7. 523.4 3.57 EL. 25.2.4 1.03 1.13 1.03 1.36 1.03 1.70 1.03 2.50 2.06 5.00 57. 54. 54. 54. 54. 54. 2.5 2.50 2.50 58. 3.11 231 88 27 86 231 18 042. 1880. 84.2 1.78 . 420 . 306 . 259 . 230 1.22 4 4 4 4 # 53 87.2 87.2 58.4 83.7 SET TO 8 H H H H 53 1.29 .670 .849 .739 .739 .670 Correct all cestum See explanation on .804 . 5.37 8.8 ۳۲. Contactionati Costum 137 Wall Th. Chross: 93.7 pc Ares of Contaminated Unit: 19.7. 1.19 .586. 1.01 1.01 3.37 .802 38.4 .∏6 6.¤ 2.20 1.10 1.10 2.20 2.78 3.47 3.34 4 2 2 2 2 2 2

Contraction of the party of the same of the same

TANK A 5 (Catimed)

316 K 339 125 ğ Ř Chatributica Per Row (wr/nr/)/(curie/f;²) ្ន ş 5 104 38 18 Dose Rate 146 Boy G 82, 145 13 24 3 8 250 250 250 250 141 0170. 1750. 2960. 2490 .0357 .145 4 . 0.135 1.00. 1.00 801. 2820. 5120. 112. 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 .0533 .0<u>45</u>. .0588 .0607 242 .0502 0599 0348 95.45 902 .215 33 45 80 8 E .0826 011. 200 888 848 848 . 0270 . 0270 . 0557 45 FE 5750 5450 406 406 .330 ሕ 4 x C3 4 x 06¹ .0529 2000 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 .280 .0532 426 1625 . 0338 . 0470 . 203 . 203 4570. 1040. 14.00. 14.00. 14.00. 1 11 9 8 4 8 41. 20.40. 20.00. 47. .102 .0427 .0558 .0827 .2831 .0730 .607 330 **3**5. Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924. See explanation or the first page of the Appendix. 92.50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 883 38 (er/hr)/curia .080 .080 .010 .350 105 275 2889 2897 287 287 287 201. 201. * = 500 E 50 E 241. 89.49 8 E 8 E 8 E a in part of a સં 84. 195. T 8 1.1 7 012 211 280: 281: 199 155 171 166 151 88 1.02 1.02 128 1.05 89.7 7.02 811. 646. 200. 520. 533. HE SERVE .091. 21 gg 8 . 35 35 5 .330 0770 25 84.0 1.1.1 052 49.1 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 .133 EZ. .132 22 801 **K** = 5 3 ब्र 1.2 1,06 M 211. 21. 21. 34. 11. 36. 11. 48. 17. 73.1 1.193 277 2 1.67 191. **3**5555 4 8 Contaginant Cealum 137
Mall Entermeet 19.7 pef
Area of Contaminated Unit: 79 ft² 250 251 263 251 260 250 260 250 260 250 260 250 260 250 26 .191 22.23.22.22.25 Ŕ. 1.53 F ą. 1.63 ä E LESSES SEL * Mote: 400 CT 27.1 741. .0868 245-1 189 82 5 w the same of 1.60 8 8 9 7 H 8 25. 25. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. SET. 8 H क्षेत्र होते हैं 2.67 (33. (C3.) 3,000 8(C).) 455 11-1-4-61 i 1 4

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अह 8 162 237 8 8 Scatribution Per Row (sr/hr)/(curie/ft²) Boy K 376 E 27 357 33 373 S 1 ¥ Rox Dose 8 Ş 8 ř 124 ş 353 60000 60000 60000 60000 \$2000 42000 113000 113000 113000 9080 9080 99600 3850. 82700. 1900 18700. .00922 .0336 22 m. 02 m. 03 m. 11 m. 5100. 14.00. 20.00. 21.00. 17.00. 17.00. 828 828 828 828 828 828 3500. 3500. 2489 89% 8 9 8 8 3 8 4 2 8 77.29. 77.29. 78.00. 78.00. 78.00. 78.00. . m 38 35.30. 36.30. 36.75. 37.50. .0257 8.48 5250 9080 4 x 061 100 1 L X CS 98. 11.90. 17.70. 1.30. 0480 100 out 02.00 01.00 0.000 .110 .032 8 gr. a 28 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 2553 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 6139 6139 639 639 631 631 an SAL B. 300. a .115 data by smitiplying by a factor of 0.92h. first page of the Appendix. SOURCE POSITIONS (sr/hr)/curte 04.0. 16.0. 57 .0374 .00628 .0307 .0307 .0925 .185 1942 98.m. 197 040 040 051 045 75 9 B 889. R1: E 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 E 812 i i ន 7720. 7220. 1220. 121. 121. 2040 124 845 47.00. 0,50 0,50 Desc. ខ្លួន ខ្លួន ខ្លួន 3 g 300.22 1980 1 130. 980. 120. 820. 120. 870. 120. 811. 0.0461, 0.0264 0.0210, 0.0213 0.0210, 0.0213 0.0210, 0.0213 0.0210, 0.0213 98 m. E 250 - 250 12 12 8. U. 99 gar: Correct all cestum 137 fee explanation on the 2260: 852: 945 245 .005. .0073 .0711 .006. .0350 .0350 .007 .0354 .0350 .007 .006 .10 .10 .10 .10 87.50 20.60 7.34 45. 02 to 12 to 93.88 80.88 *50 77.00 14.00 370 .0555 4540. 372. Contaminati Creim 137 Mall Ynichora: 99.7 psf Area of Contaminated Unit: 316 ft² 27.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 2025 140. 386 330 : equ E CE CE CE g % 8:1: 57.40. 2450 BARR A 5 (Continued) .0399 . TT * 8 9 5 18 8 3 2 2 2 2 S. 151. 3125. 12.5 12.00 .0336 8 H 2 2 2 4 1 9 ĝs. 12.00 21.0 82. 928. 0110 44444 1 30.03 111 ig. 2117 3(561) ((2))

THE RESIDENCE AND WASHINGTON

13 Contribution 265 283 Per Row (mr/hr)/(curie 8 623 74.7 349 ž Dose Rate 576 ŝ Row M 1 38 125 413 124 8 .0028 .00512 .00620 96 000 86 000 83 000 78 000 78 000 60000 60000 60000 60000 60000 .004.53 .00177 . 00166 7.100 7.100 60.00 57300 4 mo. 5 .00410 .00256 .00396 .00282 .00470 .0015 . 005-43 . 00307 . 004.13 . 00215 . 004.13 . 00215 . 00306 . 0 . 00383 . 0005 . 0005 . 0005 .00732 41000. 02000. 17500. 11100. .00333 .a.33 90500 90500 10500 10500 08200 .a12 .00331 \$ 285.0. 285.0. 144.0. . 98500. . 90±80 .00308 E23 16100. . 88 B t 4 x C3* A X Cor ₹ * .00235 24200. 24200. 24200. 24200. 90000 90000 90000 14600 14600 25200. 25200. 27500. 27500. 2000. .0205 20205 20217 20200 20237 20296 20296 .00232 .00274 .00287 74500. F. 198 0202 18,000, 01,000, 05,000 .00049 .00020 .00279 .00379 .0270 94600° 73.00 7<u>7200.</u> 27<u>200.</u> 28<u>2</u>00. .00979 .00735 .00433 .00366 .00288 .0255 κ Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924. See explanation on the first page of the Appendix. SOURCE POSITIONS (mr/hr)/curte . 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 05.00 9660. .0405 .00322 . m.98 ₹. 17 19900: 10000: 10000: 10000: 10000: 10000: 74500. 10000. 10000. 10000. 10000. 10000. .0563 84700. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. .0555 \$320° 1000 24500 0530 00895 007.70 00900 0312 .0594 45000. 45000. 17000. . 00500 00500 00500 00500 00500 00500 • 100. • 100. 0.000 000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0. .0019 90590 .00010 .00837 .0218 .0%23 22900 **9640** ٤ 94200. 12000. 94200. 14200. 94200. 14200. 9420. 1420. 9420. 1420. 2000. 10000. 10000. 10000. 10000. 10000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 2000 8100. 0400. 8100. 0400. 8000. 2000. 8000. 1700. 1200. 00400 . 00F30. . 9360. 2000 17 8 8 27300. 8130 .00500 TE200 8 0300. 36.00. 13600 . 0356 10500 7.000. (380). **7850** 5 100. 84m. TTT00. 100. 81m. 44500. 100. 01m. 4500. 100. 22m. 3200. 100. 32m. 3200. 100. 3200. 0773. . 6770 1.00.0 . CA3 . 00.33 00.03 00.03 00.03 00.03 00.03 00.03 9000. SOE OF O .0538 90200 ٤, જ 57.00. 25000. 57.000. 25000. 5000. 25000. 5000. 0.50. 5000. 0.50. 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 8.000 7.12. (1800). 1.00. (1900). 1.00. .103 . 1000. Contaminant: Contum 137 Na.1. Enichment 93.7 per Area of Contaminated Saitt \$ Hote: 0.000 1900. 1900. 7250. .00593 3 .000. 600. 1.000. .10g 23.5. 52.1. 3500. . 1. 65. I. .159 ai E 170 74 2 114 \$66.)

No te THERE A S POINT SCHOOL DAYS AND CONVESTOR TO AREA SUINCE RADIATION

66.9 65.6 Ş 9.9 85.8 1.0 81.8 99.0 57.5 8 NOV C ΙQΊ Dose Nate Contribution Per Ros (mr/hr)/(curie/ft²) Ros B 72.7 86.9 93.6 95.1 49.3 7 8 75.2 85.2 81.5 88.3 8 15.9 ROW A 1 65.9 4.69 9.8 0.8 17.12 68.1 6.45 45.1 Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.924. See explanation on the first page of the Appendix. **अल्लब्स्ब**न 12 88 11 862 . 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 8 4 Y 1280. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 17.50 S S S 8 81. 88. 138. V E 8 3 2 2 2 ¥ 8 8 8 % 2 8 8 5 8 8 × 8 × 8 × Ę 8 8 85.00 12.00 18.10 8 2 2 8 2 **a** 1 a 1 a 2 86 88 88 17.1 17.1 11.9 2.5 2.8 11 1.00 km d. 1.00 km AxC3 **90**24 8 890 T. 196 1.06 .10; 080 523 101. 102. 11.19 148 285 348 8 1.06 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 8 2 2 8 5 1.86 15/4 ₩. 222 2.11 1.68 88. 55 Kg. 1.09 2.22 2.23 2.018 1.14 3,89 2.22 3.29 3.630 7.86.7 3.66 3.72 27 1.88 .330 .137 .137 .137 .137 .137 2.5 89.4 392. 2 45 45 45 259 2.837 5.67 . 258 2.879 2.87 F 5.68 7 20°5 E 204 . E 30 11.11 356. 27. 28.5 412.5 412.5 14.4 .452 403 3.129 6.24 25. 523. 528. 3.25. 6.13 E. E. E. 1.22 8 1.78 2.21 1.53 1.58 3.46 .109 1.20 .128 .072 1.00 1. 78. 24. 07. 07. 1.91 1.62 18. 10. 10. 1332 139 591 1.002 1.002 1.002 2.00 2.00 74. 24. 24. 24. 21. 38. 2.8 TIT. 3.60 3.80 3.58 44.5 1.3 1.65 1.53 1.55 1.67 1.76 1.67 1.03 1.64 1.04 6.19 6.09 35**8**253 138E 8.3 8.3 . 273 . 436 . 626 . 336 . 1.73 . 3.76 . 1.49 . 1.49 214 212. 130. 130. 141. 130. 141. .980 .53 Contemplant: Contum 137
Mall Endemons: 139 Per
Area of Contemplanted Unit: 2.44 049 83 84 8 E **9**1 7 3.93 34 N 1 8 4 12 2 3 X 25 12 2 R ei is d E4. Ŕ 4.54 8.4 8 x 2 5 2 2 28 3 3 8 X 8 2 3 8 2 3 3 8 2 E P. rigisii e i ii e 0.4 59. 195 K 8 C 137 3.8 = 4 8 3 3 E 8 3 0 2 4 y 7.2.8.2.3.8. 8 th in 5 in 5 in 5 3 x = 5 x 8 2. 3. 3. E. S. S. T. CEAL

AND ROPINS

83.5 9.0 11.B ٥. ک o: 81.3 85.8 2109 4.78 88 ... Dose Rate Contribution Fer Bour (er/hr)/(curie/ft²) 8.8 90.5 88.3 70.3 8.5 1.8 Row E ध 85.3 ğ 8 ដ 144 Ros D 397 F 119 9 12 138 138 爿 £ 144 15. 55 8520. 121. 22.00. EEE BEE e eige Eige 9. 13. 9 271. 0320. 0320. Graphicall. 0. 10. Determined 173 .152 17 82 Ą 173 ₺ * 8 8 8 8 F 3 4 8 5 3 98.8 225 .232 911 Correct all cecium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.954. See explanation on the first page of the Appendix. 5 .327 4xC3 .0280 .224 4xC0 FEG3 **9**02 × 8 2.0.0. 2.0.0. 2.0.0.0. 100. 100. 1130. 132 17 5,581. 182 350 9590. 62 (S) 84 24 (S) 44 200 g 8 2 8 1 2 4 ž Š 85 25 ES 25 84. ଷ୍ଠ 800 25 75 75 75 15. 8 1 % 611. 226. 289. 289. 386 8890 192. 1 .693 SURCE POSITIONS (ar/hr)/curie 910 185 21 18 1.23 252. 271. 281. 181. 1.33 EE.1 .327 991 8 .168 1.33 8 277 8 .0760 .0860 .0860 .0860 .0860 .0860 .0860 231 31 54 55 82.1 391.1 다. 다. 다. 다. 보고 다. .803 1.61 865 451 672 685 680 680 680 997 101.00 = **9**0₹. 188. 168. S 325 052. 022. 540 88 ži & ຊ . Note: Graphically 2TT-3,8 8 8 .140 1.22 1.09 1 8 8 82 8 8 ដ 22. 12. 22. 1.0 21. 22. 21. 31.2 21. 34. 24. 34. 1.98 1.98 1.98 1.16 1.16 11.9.5° 8 30.5 20.5 38. 88. 1.58 881 अन् ส 1,50 % 2 7 Z 8 Contemd ment: Cesium 137 Mell Enichmess: 139 per Arre of Similated Unit De 2. 2. 2. 8 1.00 2.35 2 2 Cestum 137 3.6 ይ THIR A 6 (Continued) 3 3 3 8 5 E 8 8 8 3 88 2 E E मिन 8.3. 8.38 ដុខផ្គង់ដូខ . 2663 . 0616 78 991 खे<u>य</u> हैं। 耳 19 53 8 2 2 3 8 x 8 3 x x x 519 91.1 83.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 34 25 2 2 8 27. 18. 28. 18. 35 Ħ 8 2 2 2 2 2 × 2 3 0 2 B A G A B O 35 22 E 35.2 2.106 1,15 1.39 9 1 25.62 4 21.23 (EE

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* Note: Correct all cesium 137 data by multiplying by a factor of 0.954. See explanation on the first page of the Appendix.

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